The Weekly Post.

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THE FRAUD OF THE CENTURY!

And What it Cost the People, as Exhibited by Hayes' Pension Roll of Infamy.

Annual Wages of the Presidential Thieves,

$267,715.00.

Amounting in Hayes' Four Years To

$1,070,860.00.

List of Persons Connected With the Canvass and Election in Louisiana and Florida in 1876, Subsequently Appointed to, or Retained in, Office:

CONNECTED WITH LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

Names.	Political Employment in 1876.	Office Held Now.	Salary.
J. Madison Wells	President Returning Board	Surveyor Port of New Orleans	$ 4,500
Thos. C. Anderson	Member Returning Board	Deputy Collector Port of New Orleans	3,000
L. M. Kenner	Member Returning Board	Deputy Naval Officer	2,500
G. Cassanave	Member Returning Board	Brother of U. S. Sto keeper, N. O.	1,460
Chas. A. Abell	Secretary Returning Board	Inspector of Custom House	2,500
York A. Woodward	Clerk Returning Board	Clerk Custom House	1,800
W. M. Green	Clerk Returning Board	Clerk Custom House	1,095
B. P. Blanchard	Clerk Returning Board	Clerk Custom House	1,400
G. P. Davis	Clerk Returning Board	Clerk Custom House	1,200
Chas. Hill	Clerk Returning Board	Clerk Custom House	1,400
Geo. Grindley	Clerk Returning Board	Clerk Custom House	1,600
John Ray	Counsel for Returning Board	Special Agent Treasury Department and counsel for Mr. Sherman	2,500
S. S. Wells	Son of J. Madison Wells	Inspector Custom House	1,095
A. C. Wells	Son of J. Madison Wells	Special Deputy Surveyor, New Orleans	2,500
F. A. Woolfley	Affidavit taker	United States Commissioner	1,000
R. M. J. Kenner	Brother Returning Board Kenner	Clerk Naval Office	1,200

STATE OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

Michael Hahn	State Registrar	Superintendent Mint	4,000
A. J. Dumont	Chairman Republican State Committee	Inspector Custom House	1,000
J. P. McArdle	Clerk Republican State Committee	Clerk Custom House	1,200
W. P. Kellogg	Governor	United States Senate	5,000
L. J. Souer	Kellogg's agent to buy members of Legislature	Appraiser Custom House	3,000
W. G. Lane	Kellogg's agent to buy members of Legislature	U. S. Commissioner Circuit Court, Louisiana	Fees.
S. B. Packard	Candidate for Governor	Consul to Liverpool	6,000
George L. Smith	Candidate for Congress	Collector New Orleans	7,000
James Lewis	Police Commissioner of New Orleans	Naval Officer	5,000
Jack Wharton	Adjutant General of Louisiana	United States Marshal	6,000
A. S. Badger	General of State Militia	Postmaster New Orleans, $3,500; now Collector	7,000
H. S. Campbell	Chief of affidavit factory	United States Attorney, Wyoming	5,000
H. Conquest Clark	Kellogg's Secretary (knew of forgery of electoral certificates)	Private Secretary to Commissioner Internal Revenue	2,500
W. F. Loan	Chief of Police and Supervisor Fifteenth ward, New Orleans	Inspector Tobacco Internal Revenue	1,400
W. L. McMillan	Canvassed State for Hayes	Pension Agent New Orleans, now Postmaster	4,000

ELECTORS.

W. P. Kellogg	Elector at Large	United States Senator	5,000
J. Henri Burch	Elector at Large	State Senator	600
Peter Joseph	Elector at Large	Clerk Custom House	1,200
L. E. Sheldon	Elector at Large	Counsel for John Sherman	600
Morris Marks	Elector at Large	Collector Internal Revenue	3,750
A. B. Levisee	Elector at Large	Special Agent Treasury Department	2,500
O. H. Brewester	Elector at Large	Surveyor General	1,800

SUPERVISORS AND PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE ELECTION.

M. J. Grady	Supervisor at Ouachita	Deputy Collector Internal Revenue	1,000
John H. Dinkgrave	Manager at Ouachita	Legislature	.....
H. C. C. Astwood	Manager at Ouachita (knew Garfield)	Deputy United States Marshal	2,000
W. R. Hardy	District Attorney at Ouachita	Inspector Custom House	1,095
Henry Smith	Sheriff of East Feliciana	Laborer Custom House	600
Samuel Chapman	Sheriff of East Feliciana	Laborer Custom House	600
Jas. E. Anderson	Supervisor of East Feliciana		....
C. I. Ferguson	Supervisor of De Soto	Captain night watch Custom House	800
J. E. Scott	Supervisor of Claiborne	Money order, Post office, N. O.	1,300
B. W. Woodruff	Supervisor of Rapides	Box Clerk, Postoffice, N. O.	900
L. F. Baugnon	Supervisor of East Baton Rouge	Laborer Custom House	600
W. H. McVey	Supervisor of Franklin	Inspector Custom House	1,095
L. Williams	Supervisor 16th ward, N. O.	Watchman Custom House	800
E. K. Russ	Supervisor of Natchitoches	Letter Carrier Postoffice	720
F. A. Deslonde	Supervisor of Iberville	Night Watchman Custom House	800
W. H. Heistand	Supervisor of Tangipahoa	Clerk Custom House	1,200
F. A. Clover	Supervisor of East Baton Rouge	Assistant Weigher Custom House	1,200
L. C. Lasage	Clerk to Supervisor of East Baton Rouge	Inspector Custom House	1,000
William McKenna	Supervisor of Caddo	Postmaster Shreveport	3,100
A. D. Coonog	Supervisor of Red River	Inspector Custom House	1,095
M. A. Lenet	Supervisor of Lafourche	Laborer Custom House	500
Victor Gerodias	Republican Manager of St. Tammany	Tax Collector, N. O.	2,000
A. J. Brin	Republican Manager of 2d ward, N. O.	Inspector Custom House	1,095
Patrick Creaga	Republican Manager of 3d ward, N. O.	Chief Laborer	1,000
R. C. Howard	Republican Manager of 4th ward, N. O	Laborer Custom House	600
J. C. Penchler	Republican Manager of 5th ward, N. O.	Laborer Custom House	600
W. J. Moore	Republican Manager of 7th ward, N. O.	Gauger Internal Revenue	1,200
Thomas Leon	Republican Manager of 8th ward, N. O.	Gauger Custom House	1,200
T. H. Rowan	Republican Manager of 10th ward, N. O.	Night Inspector Custom House	900
A. W. Kempton	Commissioner of 11th ward, N. O.	Assistant Weigher Custom House	1,200
L. Backus	Manager of 11th ward, N. O.	Police	900
Napoleon Underwood	Supervisor of 12th ward, N. O.	Inspector Internal Revenue	1,200
P. J. Maloney	Supervisor of 14th ward, N. O.	Inspector Custom House	1,095
L. E. Sailes	Republican Manager of Lafayette	Weigher Custom House	2,000
R. A. Herbert	Republican Manager of Iberville	Superintendent Warehouses, Custom House	2,500
W. B. Dickey	Rep'n Manager and Tax Col., Madison	Inspector Custom House	1,095
Thomas Jenks	Husband of Mrs. Jenks, who swore for John Sherman	Clerk Mint	1,000

VISITING STATESMEN.

Jhon Sherman	Visiting Statesman, La	Secretary of Treasury	$ 8,000
John M. Harlan	Visiting Statesman, La	Justice Supreme Court	10,000
Stanley Matthews	Visiting Statesman, La	Senator from Ohio	5,000
James A. Garfield	Visiting Statesman, La	Administration candidate for Speaker	.....
Eugene Hale	Visiting Statesman, La	Offered Postmaster Generalship	.....
F. W. Stoughton	Visiting Statesman, La	Minister to Russia	17,500
John A. Kasson	Visiting Statesman, La	Minister to Austria	12,000
J. R. Hawley	Visiting Statesman, La	Commissioner to Paris Exposition	2,000
E. F. Noyes	Visiting Statesman, Fla	Minister to France	17,500
Lew Wallace	Visiting Statesman, Fla	Governor of New Mexico	2,500
John Coburn	Visiting Statesman, Fla	Commissioner Hot Springs	10,000
Wm. M. Evarts		Secretary of State	8,000
Samuel Shellabarger		Hayes' and Sherman's private counsel	.....

FLORIDA.

M. L. Stearns	Governor	Commissioner Hot Springs	5,000
F. C. Humphries	Elector	Collector Pensacola	2,000
S. B. McLin	Member of Returning Board	Ass, Justice New Mexico (not confirmed)	3,000
Moses J. Taylor	Clerk Circuit Court, Jefferson county	Clerk United States Land Office	1,200
Joseph Bowes	Inspector Leon County	Clerk Treasury Department	720
W. K. Cessna	Judge Alachua County	Postmaster	2,500
R. H. Black	Inspector of Elections Alachua County	Philadelphia Custom House	900
Dr. Leon	Secretary to Governor Stearns	Clerk in Treasury Department	1,200
John Varnum	Adjutant General of State	Receiver of Land Office	3,000
C. H. Pearce	Second Elector	Pardoned out of Penitentiary	.....
W. J. Howell	False return Baker county	Collector at Fernandina	2,000
R. H. Black	False returns Alachua county	Custom House Clerk	2,000
T. H. Vance	False returns Alachua county	Clerk Treasury Department	2,000
James Bell	Stuffed ballot box Alachua county	Government Timber Agent	1,600
M. Givan	Manager Monroe county election	Consul to Spezza	3,000
R. S. Phelps	Active politician	Secretary to McCormick at Paris	2,000
E. W. Maxwell	Detective	Lieutenant Regular Army	2,000
P. G. Mills	Telegrapher	Clerk Treasury Department	1,500

Making a Total of Annual Payments out of the Federal Treasury to Persons Connected with the Presidential Fraud, - - - - - $254,765

Or, in the Four Years of R. B. Hayes' Presidency, - - - - - $1,037,560

As the Price Paid, and to be Paid, by the People of the United States, on Account of the Theft of the Presidency.

MY TENT MATE.

How Jim Shanks Came Out Very Strong at Last.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The boys used to say that you couldn't understand a man until you had tented with him at the front, and there was considerable weight to the saying. A comrade might be known as a jolly good-natured fellow at home, but his whole nature would change in a week when you had him where the real manhood and werth of a man came to the surface, or where a miserably mean spirit took the place of it, and disgusted you with him. A comrade who shared his last cracker, performed his full share of camp and field work, stood by you in sickness and divided clothing with you in health—such a man was more to you than all the brothers at home, and if he lived to come out of the war has not been forgotten. The army is the place where a man can be meaner than dirt and uglier than a wolf, and yet retain his place in the ranks, or he can be a white man all through and receive no reward except the gratitude of his tent mate.

Now, I never saw a meaner private soldier or a more sulky and morose tent mate than luck gave me in the winter of 1864-5. He came down in the fall to us a recruit, having enlisted for the big bounty, and at the time the old vets who had faced shot and shell for several years had an edgewise feeling against these "fresh fish," who had pocketed $500 or $600 and came down to spend the winter in a warm hut. Some of the recruits realized this, and by their good nature and pleasant ways soon banished the feeling so far as they were concerned. Others were nettled and indignant, and were not inclined that the old vets should get relieved of one single camp duty because of the arrival of new men.

Fate or luck sent me "Jim Shanks" for a tent mate. He was Jim some one else, but the nick-name was very appropriate. He was dogged and sullen from the first, and we hadn't known each other more than two hours before we had a quarrel. Next day we fought again, and after that we did not exchange a word for four weeks. When I found how mean he was, and that kind words, kind wishes, and friendly interest would not touch him, I let him alone as far as I could, and contented myself with knowing that every other member of Company E hated him as much as I did.

One night a band of twenty-five men moved out of our camp for a scout across the London valley, then held by Mosby, and luck placed Jim Shanks alongside of me. He was selected by accident, it being the intention to take a better man, but he was there just the same, silent, sullen, and ready to elbow or bayonet any one who accidentally brushed him. That night, as we filed along the muddy highway, speaking only in whispers, I saw Jim in front of me, and I whispered to myself:

"Jim Shanks, if you don't get killed down here, you'll be hung for murder before you are out of the army a year!"

Just in the gray of the morning, and when within a mile of Union town, Jim Shanks and I went forward to reconnoiter. I would sooner have gone alone and ten times sooner had the company of any one else, but luck decided it. We said not a word. I watched Jim and saw that he was as cool as an old soldier. He knew as well as I did that we were advancing on Mosby's headquarters, but he stepped out boldly and with no change in his demeanor. When we had nearly reached the church, standing on the hill above the town and facing the road leading away to Lewisburg, I halted, knowing that a picket must be near. I had not exchanged a word with Jim for days, but now I whispered to him that we must proceed with caution.

"If you are tired, sit down in the mud," he growled, striding along, and after a minute I followed him, both of us walking on the side of the highway. I knew he would soon strike the picket, but it was either follow Jim or turn back. Suddenly, and without a word, five or six men rose up in our path. I had barely discerned them when one seized my carbine, and another tripped me down, while a third growled out:

"If you make any fuss, you'll get a bullet mighty quick."

I didn't propose to make any fuss, but Jim Shanks did. The two men who grabbed at him were brushed off like flies, and, whirling his carbine around his head, he cleared a path for himself and was lost in the darkness. More than a dozen shots were fired after him, and being intercepted on his retreat down the road he made for the church on the hill. Before he reached it there were a score of enemies about him, and the reports of the carbines sounded more like a brisk skirmish than a conflict with a single soldier, and a raw recruit at that. I think he meant to get into the church, though he could not tell whether it was a church or other building in the darkness. Failing to get in, he found a retreat under the front steps, and in the darkness the Confederates believed that he had escaped altogether. They, however, threw a line of videttes across roads and fields, and it would not have been possible for Jim Shanks to regain the road by which he had come.

Had the rest of the command moved up on hearing the row, there might have been a show to release both of us, but they did not come. By the time the soldiers had given up the search for Jim our comrades were on the back track for the Potomac. I was retained at the picket post because Mosby's Lieutenant was there, and because he hoped to bribe or frighten me into furnishing him information of value. I was, therefore, in a position to see the result of Jim Shanks' work, single handed and alone. When he broke away he disabled one man by a blow from his carbine. In his flight he killed one and wounded two others. Wounded and dead were brought to the picket post, and I saw them. Mosby's men were terribly incensed, and but for the fear of an attack by our force, whose strength they did not know, I believe they would have hung me up in their first rage.

It was the guerrilla chieftain's last dash into the beautiful valley. He was gathering forage and hurrying it back to Lee's lines, and many farmers were robbed of their last horse and their last ear of corn. In three days more they would have been out of the valley entirely. At the first signs of daylight, and when the old church on the hill was hardly visible through the gray of the morning, came a bullet which bored a soldier through and through and dropped him dead in his tracks. It was from the carbine of Jim Shanks. Hiding under the steps, he had only waited for daylight to open the fight anew—not waiting to be hunted out and captured. All was excitement in an instant, and as soon as Jim's location was betrayed the guerrillas scattered and formed a skirmish line. The fire of this line was concentrated on the steps, and was as rapid as if opposed to a line of battle. The firing had just begun when one of the skirmishers fell away from a stump with a bullet in his head. In three minutes another was shot through the chest. Jim Shanks had forty rounds of ammunition, and he fired slowly and with precision. I could see splinters fly from the steps every time a ball struck, and I knew that many of the bullets were driving through the boards. For a long twenty minutes Jim held that skirmish line of thirty-five men at bay, killing three and wounding two. I counted his shots, and he fired just twenty-one times.

A reinforcement of about twenty mounted men finally come up, and hitching horses under cover of the hill, the men took the skirmish line. Just as the firing began anew, Jim Shanks left his cover and ran for the horses down the road. Every skirmisher rose up and there must have been at least one hundred bullets fired at the man in the next minute. I saw them plough up the ground all around him, and one of them sent his hat sailing into the air. As he got in the line with the horses the fire slackened, while the men saw his plan and rushed forward. Jim was in no hurry. Resting his carbine over a saddle he wounded another of his pursuers, and it seemed a full minute before he mounted and rode off toward Leesburg. There was a rush for the horses, and away they galloped after the recruit, firing as they rode.

The strange luck that stood by Jim Shanks in his fight might have aided him to escape had he selected a better horse. After a gallop of half an hour he found his pursuers gaining, and trying to get into the fields his horse fell, rolled over the poor fellow; and the pursuers found him dead when they rode up. His clothing was fairly riddled with bullets, and yet his flesh was not scratched. The church steps were as full of holes as a colander, and about the same distance apart, and yet Jim was not wounded. Mean-spirited, obstinate and dogged as a tent mate, he had the courage of a lion and the gallantry of a knight, and the first and last grave ever dug for a Union soldier by Mosby's men was hollowed out for a recruit who had never been at the front. M. QUAD.

GENERAL JACKSON,

And How he was a Much Better Thinker Than Scribe.

[Louisville Age.]

General Jackson was not a profound constitutional lawyer. Nice legal distinctions were not suited to his mind, nor his taste. He did not quibble over small points of construction. His mind hurried him straight to the centre and mid region of disputed issues, and he solved them more by instinct or intuition than by investigations into the depths of musty tomes.

The late Governor Wise told an anecdote of him which is strikingly illustrative. When Mr. Adams was Secretary of State under Monroe General Jackson invaded Florida and hung Arbuthnot and Ambrister. Being arraigned before the cabinet for that conduct, Mr. Adams alone defended his course, justifying it on the high ground of international law as expounded by Grotius, Puffendorf and Vattel. General Jackson was acquitted by Mr. Monroe by Congress. But the defence made by Mr. Adams did not please Jackson, who published a certificate from Johnny Ray, of Tennessee, that he had read an order from President Monroe directing the General to invade Florida, which certificate Mr. Monroe on his death-bed pronounced a forgery. Adams said that Jackson preferred to rely on this forged order to do wrong, rather than on the laws of nations to do right. "D—n Grotius," said the old warrior, "d—n Puffendorf, d—n Vattel! —this is a question between Jim Monroe and me!"

Wise gives an inside view to the relations of Jackson and Kendall. Kendall had attacked Mrs. Jackson in an outrageous manner while working in the interest of Henry Clay. He had called her "the scavenger's daughter," had ridiculed her as aunt Rachel with the corn-cob pipe." She died just before the inauguration of Jackson, and Kendall in the meantime had deserted the failing standard of Clay and had made his peace with Jackson. The latter needed him. He was indefatigable, enterprising and able; and he could be used to destroy Clay, in whose confidence he had lived and labored. Therefore it was that Jackson forgave the wrong he had done him and his wife, and took him to his bed-room in the White House, on the wall of which, right opposite his pillow, was the portrait of his maligned wife. It was in this room that Kendall wrote those vigorous editorials for the *Globe* under the dictation and instruction of his patron. Wise says: "He was a better thinker than his scribe; his scribe was a better writer than he. He would lie down and smoke and dictate his ideas as well as he could express them, and Amos Kendall would write a paragraph and read it. That was not the thing; many times the scribe would re-write again and again and 'fail to fetch a compass' of the meaning. At last by alteration and correction, getting nearer and nearer to it, he would see it, and be himself astonished at its masterly power."

Jackson had forgiven Kendall, or at least had pretended to forgive him, though he had recently stood over his wife's grave and said: "I can forgive all who have wronged me, but I will have fervently to pray for grace to enable me to forgive or forget any enemy who has ever maligned that blessed one who is now safe from all suffering and sorrow, whom they tried to put to shame for my sake!" Those prayers must hrve been answered sooner than was expected for it was but a few weeks or months before Amos Kendall was his constant and confidential companion. The two pistols which he had kept loaded to kill the slanderers of his wife were never used. He doubtless thought it wiser and more Christianlike to load Kendall to kill Clay.

LOVES OF GREAT MEN.

Cupid's Pranks Among Some of the World's Favorites.

It is an old saying, "Whom first we love we never wed," and this, though not strictly true, may be applied to Scott, Byron, George Washington and many other men of note. It is interesting to observe how poets generally present their love matters to the public. The personal experience of such men will crop out. Scott, for instance, fell deeply in love in early life with a girl of aristocratic family, and as he was then merely a poor barrister there was no prospect of success. His father knowing this, and being desirous to bring the matter to a close, suggested to the parents the propriety of terminating the acquaintance, and this was done in the least painful manner. The lady was the only daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Forfarshire, and she afterward married Sir William Forbes, the noted Edinburgh banker. As Scott was a well-educated young man, of fine personal appearance and agreeable manners, there could be but little reason for giving the banker preference except his wealth and social rank. Scott felt this keenly through life; in "Rokeby" he revives the episode at some length. Matilda, the heroine of the poem, represents the object of his love, who there rejects a poet in favor of one of higher rank and this scene becomes doubly interesting as a picture of Scott's early experience. In 1811 Lady Forbes died, but she lived long enough to see the once penniless barrister the first poet in Scotland. Her death was deeply felt by Scott, for although he had been married for twelve years the old flame was not extinguished. "Rokeby" appeared next year, and Lockhart says "that there is nothing wrought out in all Scott's prose more exquisite than the contrast between the rivals for the hand of the heroine." Six years afterward Scott wrote thus to Miss Edgeworth: "Matilda was attempted for the person of a lady who is now no more, so that I am flattered with your distinguishing it." As this took place nearly twenty years after the disappointment, it illustrates the tenacity with which the author held to his first love. When Lady Forbes died Scott was so affected that he called on her mother, and both fell to weeping over the sad affair. It is a curious incident in domestic history to see a man carrying his first love so tenderly through life, while married to another woman to whom he always showed great attachment. Scott evidently made Matilda the ideal or dream wife who accompanied him till the last. Having recovered from the worst effects of his disappointment, he met a French girl whose father had saved both life and fortune by fleeing from the dangers of the revolution. At the time referred to Miss Charpentier (or Carpenter) was an orphan, and to her Scott transferred his affections, so far as this was possible. He appeared, as has been said, much attached to his wife through life, and sincerely mourned her death. She was, however, intellectually and physically inferior to the Scottish ladies of that day, and the rapid degeneracy of the family may in some degree be ascribed to so unfavorable a union.

Jefferson, the author of the Declaration, was also subject to early disappointment. His first love was a Virginia maiden of reputable family named Rebecca Burwell. The latter, however, preferred a young man named Robinson, and Jefferson, like most sensitive youths, keenly felt the loss of one whom he tenderly loved. He afterward married Martha Shelton, an attractive widow of twenty-two, and the union proved one of rare happiness. It lasted, however, only ten years, at the end of which Jefferson was left a widower with two daughters—four others having died in early childhood. Of these daughters Maria married John W. Epps, while Martha became the wife of Thomas Randolph. The latter thus describes the care which her father bestowed on his dying wife: "For four months, during which she lingered, he was never out of call. A moment before the closing scene he was led from the room in a fainting condition by his sister, and was so overcome that it was feared he would not recover. He kept his bed three weeks after the funeral, and required my constant attention." Jefferson was evidently a man of deep tenderness, and after his death there was found in his drawer a lock of hair from each of his dead children, which he had kept as sacred memorials. Though only thirty-nine when he lost his wife, he never married again, and remained for forty-four years a widower. Washington and Franklin both married widows. The former fell in love with Martha Custis on first sight, and, having been disappointed in the expectation of the hand of Mary Morris, he urged his suit until it was successful. He adopted his wife's children, and his married life was one of unbroken harmony. Franklin's case was rather peculiar. During his early life in Philadelphia he paid attention to Miss Reed, but soon afterward went to London, where he remained several years. During the separation he neglected Miss Reed in a manner which he himself afterward condemned. On his return he found that she had married, but her husband, who had proven worthless, was gone on a voyage and supposed to be dead. Franklin's early love returned, and, being reinforced by sympathy, he asked her forgiveness, and a renewal of her affections, which was readily granted. Jefferson was married at the age of twenty-nine. Washington was twenty-seven, while Franklin was only twenty-four. The latter says of his wife: "We prospered together, and it was our mutual study to render each other happy. Thus I corrected, as well as I could, the error of my youth." This union continued for nearly forty years, and, though Franklin was the survivor, he remained a widower. They are buried side by side in the old Philadelphia cemetery, and a huge slab which covers both graves bears the simplest inscription that Franklin could devise. While speaking of this subject it may be added that American statesmen have generally been married men, and the Presidential chair has never but once been occupied by a bachelor. It is said that Buchanan, like Irving, was disappointed in his early love, and if so it affords a pardonable reason for his celibacy. Another bachelor politician of some note was the late Preston King, formerly United States Senator, and also Collector of our Port. To these instances is to be added that of Samuel J. Tilden.

Shakespeare was at eighteen married (no doubt through compulsion) to a woman eight years his senior. Before he reached manhood he was the father of three children, but he then deserted his family and sought a new abode in London. Is is evident that this ill-adjudged marriage led him to the opinion that the advantage of of years should be on the husband's side, an idea which is neatly expressed in "Twelfth Night," where the Duke says to Viola:

——Let still the woman take
An elder man than herself; so wears she to him;
So sways she level in her husband's heart.

There are, however, some very striking instances of a reversal of this order working harmoniously. Dr. Johnson married a woman twenty years older than himself. He loved her sincerely, and never ceased to mourn her death. When this occurred he was forty-three, and yet he remained a widower, dying at the age of seventy-six. John Howard, when a very young man, married a widow twenty years his senior. This was an expression of his gratitude for her kindness and attention during a severe illness. They lived in great harmony until her death, which occurred a few years afterward. A second union was also sundered by death, and then Howard entered on that career of philanthropy which has rendered his name immortal. It may be added that John Wilkes, the noted political leader in London a century ago, married a woman ten years his senior. Mohammed's first and favorite wife, Cadijah, was fifteen years older than her husband. To this it might be added that the late Prince Albert was six months younger than his royal bride, and a happier union has never been known in all the history of Windsor Castle. The brilliant young Benjamin Disraeli married the widow of his friend and patron, Wyndham Lewis, twenty years his elder, and has remained since her death faithful to her memory.

Among these horrible perversions of matrimony which occasionally deform social history may be mentioned the instance of Dean Swift and Stella. The mystery of Swift's conduct has never been explained, but some have extenuated its worst features by the plea of life-long insanity. Stella (Miss Johnson) was induced to leave England and take up her residence near his own (in Dublin) in hopes of a speedy marriage. After seventeen years of painful delay she was allowed to become his wife, with the stipulation that they were still to live apart and never to meet except in the presence of a third person. The history of "Vanessa" also occurs in this connection, and may simply be mentioned as aggravating the horrible and unnatural baseness of Swift's character.

Southey loved Edith Fricker, but both were poor and he was obliged to leave his home (Bristol) in order to accept an appointment in Portugal. Just before the vessel sailed, they formed their bands in matrimonial bonds, the reason being in order to permit the one to receive remittances from the other without scandal. Southey returned in six months, and the union thus begun in poverty was one of prolonged happiness. Coleridge married Sara Fricker, sister to Edith, but though more intense in his feelings than Southey, he was vastly inferior in the duties of domestic life. It seems strange that the man who could write:

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
Are but the ministers of love,
And feed this sacred flame.

should desert his wife and family during half a lifetime. Only Southey's charity kept the latter from absolute want. Coleridge, however, was the slave of the opium habit, and this is sufficient to explain almost any degree of domestic neglect. Byron is another instance of one who could write beautifully concerning love, while his history proved how little he could appreciate true womanhood.

Among those men of genius who left keen disappointment of their affections were Irvin and Gibbon, both historians, who afterwards reached fame. Gray, the author of the "Elegy," died a bachelor of 55, and it is probable that he was a similar victim. Such at least is suggested by a line in that description of himself which marks the closing portion of the "Elegy:"

Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
Muttering his wayward fancies he would rove,
Now dropping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
Or crazed with care, or crossed in hopeless love.

As Gray was "never crazed with care," the latter clause is the only one in the verse that can be to his case. He was of a susceptible nature, but poverty stood in the way of a domestic life. He had a sure support as one of the "fellows" of Cambridge University, but this would have been forfeited by marriage. Goldsmith stands on the same list. He was in love with the beautiful Miss Herneck, whom he fondly termed the "Jessamine bride," but the slender and uncertain earnings of a literateur in the eighteenth century were not sufficient to jestify matrimony. Cowper, also, was disappointed in love, but he found a faithful friend in Mrs. Urwin; whose ministrations were of the most affectionate charcter.

Pope, who was in the list of literary bachelors, had deep emotional power, as is evident from some of his poems. It was a matter of tradition that he was much attached Martha Blount, to whom he not only addressed a poem but bequeathed his entire estate. He, however, was an invalid, and spoke of his life as disease; a fact which may have had great influence in keeping him a celibate. The most incorrigible and unpardonable bachelor of genius was Sir Joshua Reynolds, the famous painter, whose immense wealth deprived him of any such excuse as has just been mentioned. He was, however, intensely devoted to art, and had no room for the affections. On one occasion meeting Flaxman, who was then a young sculptor struggling for a position, he exclaimed, "Well, sir, I learn that you have married. If so, you are ruined for an artist." Flaxman, however, proved by his success that such was not the case.

THE Republican party is united, cheerful and enthusiastically obstinate.—*New York Tribune.* And so's a mule.

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THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The called session of the forty-sixth Congress, for the 18th instant, will show a Democratic majority in Senate and House for the first time since the meeting of the thirty-fifth Congress in December 1859, after Mr. BUCHANAN's inauguration. The succeeding Congress meeting in 1859 had a Democratic Senate but a Republican House. Then came the interval of civil war, and the Democrats were in a minority in both branches until the elections of 1874 gave us control of the House of Representatives. In 1876 we also carried the House, and reduced the Republican majority in the Senate to two. The Democratic party resumes control of both branches of Congress after a lapse of twenty years. While there is matter for rejoicing in this, it must be tempered with a sense of responsibility. If the party is wise, prudent and honest, serving the people with fidelity, rejecting all jobbery and misuse of the public funds, holding fast to the cardinal principles of constitutional liberty, it may retrain power in Congress for many years. Otherwise the next elections may overthrow our control of the House, and in four years more we may lose the Senate.

The Senate as it now stands, consists of 76 members, with 42 Democrats, 33 Republicans, and one Independent, Judge DAVIS of Illinois, who generally votes with the Democrats. It will be organized by the Democrats in its Committees and officers, without difficulty. Judge THURMAN will be elected President *pro tem.* while there promises to be something of a contest for the other offices. The Secretaryship of the Senate is a place of high honor and dignity, and is rarely changed, as there have been but six persons in the office since the Government was formed. Ex-Congressman STENGER of this State, Hon. JOHN C. BURCH of Tennessee, ex-Senator DENNIS of Maryland, and other candidates are announced.

The House of 293 members stands, according to the most reliable estimates, 146 Democrats, 128 Republicans, and 13 Nationals. This allows for four vacancies in California and one in Texas and New York, which were filled in the last House by four Democrats and two Republicans. This distribution may stand good in the coming House, although the Republicans, because of Mr. HAYES' Chinese veto, will probably lose their California members; all the six vacancies be filled by Democrats. The Democratic strength in a full House is not likely to fall below 150 members and may reach 152, without counting on the affiliation of the 13 Nationals, who, judged by their past politics, stand 7 Democrats and 6 Republicans. Our majority in the House will be large enough for safety but not for displays of imprudence.

We judge Speaker RANDALL will be re-elected. He has opponents in his own party of course, but the ground of much of the opposition to him increases the measure of his strength with the bulk of the members. JOHN G. THOMPSON of Ohio, will be re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, while for the Chief Clerkship there is promise of a lively contest between the present Clerk, ADAMS of Kentucky, and ex-Congressman CALDWELL of Alabama.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

The bill providing a pension of eight dollars a month for the surviving veterans of the Mexican war, after passing the House and once passing the Senate, was defeated in the latter body on a reconsideration, when the JEFF DAVIS trap was sprung to kill the bill. There are only about eight thousand of the Mexican veterans left, and while there is no doubt but this pension bill will pass in the future, it is to be regretted that it did not become a law at this time. The veterans are dying off, and every month cuts down the roll. We question if in history—certainly not in modern history—a foreign war by any nation won such great and permanent results as were achieved by the little army of volunteers that followed SCOTT and TAYLOR. Texas, California, Nevada, Mexico, and Arizona were the fruits of that war, and it is niggardly that the nation so largely benefited should hesitate on the pittance proposed for the veterans. It is not a charity but a debt, and the payment of it is much needed, for most of the survivors are on the ragged edge of want and old age.

General SHIELDS' appeal on behalf of the veterans, in the Senate last week, was brief but eloquent and pointed. Rehearsing the daring march of the ten thousand over the mountains and into the valley of Mexico, he said:

"Six thousand six hundred men on the 18th day of September, 1847, crossed those ramparts, captured the city, a city containing two hundred thousand inhabitants, and defended by thirty thousand disciplined soldiers. Give me any other instance of the kind in history. Why, sir, the army was hardly sufficient to police the city after they captured it. When I myself stand here and look back at that; it looks even to me more like fable than reality. I shall never forget the insignificant appearance we cut when we got into the great plaza of the City of Mexico. Happily, though, they thought we were only the advance guard of some tremendous army. I recollect an old English *militaire* who was there, and after he looked at the little band, he said: 'Is this the army?' 'Yes.' 'Well,' said he, 'all I have to say is this, you Americans are not only the bravest people I ever saw, but the most audacious people on God's earth to come here with such an army as that!' Then, sir, think of the acquisitions that have been secured to this country by that army. They are not to be estimated now, they are not calculable at this time. The future only can estimate the value of the acquisitions resulting from that war, a territory sufficient to make an empire, certainly large enough for another independent country, with unsurpassed mineral wealth, mines of gold and silver that have changed the monetary condition of the world. Why, sir, the world was struck with astonishment a year or two ago at the idea that this territory acquired from Mexico was about to deluge the whole world with an inundation of silver. I wish to God the American Congress would turn a stream of that flood in the direction of our Mexican war veterans. I am sure we could stand under the deluge."

There are only about eight thousand of these heroes left, and $8 a month only was was asked for them.

A LEGAL TENDER SUIT.

General BUTLER and Congressman CHITTENDEN of Brooklyn, propose to reach the Supreme Court, by friendly litigation, on the question whether under the Constitution the Government has the right to utter greenbacks and make Legal Tender paper money in time of peace. The Supreme Court has already decided that Congress had a right to authorize the issue of notes as a war measure, but the power to utter paper money in time of peace is held by some to still be an open question. The court having once declared Congress had the power in a certain emergency to issue Legal Tenders, it seems reasonable that Congress must in the nature of things, be the judge of the emergency. It is a legislative function and not a judicial one; but the Court has been manipulated once on this legal tender question, and it is quite possible it may be again. The power of the Government to issue its own Treasury notes and receive them for Government dues, is not questioned, and has been frequently exercised. In the bill before the late Congress providing for the retirement of National bank notes, Treasury notes were provided to take their place, and were made receivable for all debts and taxes due the United States and were made exchangeable at par for legal tender notes at the option of the holder, but were not made a legal tender for "all debts public and private" as the greenbacks were. The New York *World* sportively suggests that an indictment would lie against Messrs. BUTLER and CHITTENDEN as barrators for needless litigation to the discomfort of courts and annoyance of people generally.

JUDICIAL SALARY GRAB.

We hardly think the Legislature will insult the common sense of the people of this State, by passing the pending judicial salary bill, which is made the special order for Wednesday next in the State Senate. Such an extravagant proposition is little else than an insult to the tax payers at this time. It proposes for the Supreme Court Judges $10,000 a year, for the Philadelphia and Allegheny Judges $8,000, and salaries ranging from $6,500 down to $4,000 for the other fifty three law judges on the Common Please bench. And to add to the extravagance, we observe Senator MCNEILL proposes to give the Orphans Court Judges in this county and Philadelphia a salary of $8,000 a year.

We are in favor of liberal salaries to the judiciary of the State, but these figures are a large advance on the present high salaries, fixed when we were at the flood tide of inflation. The passage of the bill will be a positive injury to the judiciary, for the influence of the Judges at Harrisburg will be charged with the increased salaries, whether justly or not. There is hardly a Judge in the State, but in the trial of cases growing out of labor troubles, has uttered words of wise advice to restless and riotous strikers, on the necessary shrinkage of values in their wages, and urged patience and economy as a moral and social duty, and the only wise methods of combating this inconvenient shrinkage. To remodel the judicial salaries at such a time, by advancing them above the inflation standard, is a scheme for which we have no patience and can hardly find words to express our disapprobation. It is a dangerous proposition, for the udges will be held responsible for it, and will lose that measure of public confidence so necessary in their high vocation, besides incurring odium and censure, outside of a small circle of attorneys who are probably now laying their plans to achieve judicial position.

A bill has passed the House finally by an emphatic majority, reducing salaries in all the Executive departments from the Governor down to the most ordinary clerk. It does not make the reductions that should be enforced, but it is a step in a wise direction. If there is any class in the State who should taste the sweets of "hard pan," it is the high officials who are always preaching the glories of a solid basis to the "working classes." The majority by which this measure passed the House (147 to 23) is a tolerably sure indication that if the judicial grab should get though the Senate, it will be summarily rejected by the House. But it is unfortunate that even an attempt should be made at this time to inflate salaries, and especially judicial salaries.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATION.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday, devotes a full page to interviews with Democratic Representatives in the Forty-fifth Congress, on the subject of the Presidential nomination. The correspondent interviewed 127 members, of whom 42 declined to express their choice; 57 were against TILDEN, and 22 for him; 61 were for THURMAN, 40 for HENDRICKS, and 29 for BAYARD. We have no doubt this represents quite correctly the views of Congressmen so far as the *Herald* reached them, but it is equally true that the views of Congressmen are a very poor indication of the temper of the people on this question. In 1875-'76 at Washington, TILDEN was pooh-poohed by the honorables as out of the race, and this was the opinion of professional politicians generally, throughout the country, until the St. Louis Convention threw a flood of light on what the people really wanted.

Among the interviews in the *Herald* we find this expression from Congressman TURNEY of the Westmoreland district, which in our judgment is a correct presentation of the way the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania talk on the Presidential succession:

Before the cipher dispatches were explained there was an aversion to the renomination of Tilden in my district. Now his claims are renewed with constantly increasing vigor, and it looks as if the ticket of 1876 would again sweep the country, but the next time without the necessity of an Electoral Commission. I find this opinion expressed in letters received from prominent and intelligent constituents who reflect the average sentiment of my people.

The Congressmen interviewed all seem to think GRANT's nomination will be accomplished by the managers, while the majority of the Republican party undoubtedly favors BLAINE.

The *Herald* makes these comments on the case made out against TILDEN by its interviewer:

If the Democratic National Convention were to be held to-morrow, and if *the Democratic members of the late Congress were to be the delegates*, Mr. Tilden would not only fail to get the nomination, but he would rank as low as the third on the list of defeated candidates.

Will Mr. Tilden lose or gain in the elections of this year? If the Democrats carry Ohio and lose New York Mr. Tilden's chances, and even his hopes, will be extinguished. If, on the other hand, the Democrats carry New York, and lose Ohio, Mr. Tilden will be encouraged to continue the fight. But even in that event New York might as easily be carried for Bayard in 1880 as for Tilden. But if the new issue which creates the necessity for an extra session of Congress should be the predominant issue in the elections of this year, even Thurman might have a better chance in New York than Tilden himself. It is a new issue, with which Tilden is in no way identified and of which Thurman is the foremost representative. Bayard opposed it when it was first put forward, and Tilden and Hendricks being in private life had no connection with it. Thurman has stood forth as the leader of his party in forcing this new and exciting issue, and if it should become the overshadowing issue of this year's elections Thurman will naturally reap the benefit of it by the right of authorship. Even if Ohio should be lost on that issue and New York carried the success in New York would inure to the advantage of Thurman as its leading representative. But this speculation ventures upon ground not included in our interviews. Taking the interviews as they stand they show that Mr. Thurman has at present a much larger Democratic support than Mr. Tilden in the country at large.

THE *Herald* is undoubtedly correct on one point. If Congressmen constituted the nominating convention, Mr. TILDEN would not be nominated. That is a profound and impregnable truth; but then you see, as a rule, there are more delegates in National Convention who want to be Congressmen than there are of actual M. C.'s, and the fellows who want to get in are much more likely to catch the popular sentiment correctly than those who are in.

THERE seems every indication of a great emigration movement from some of the countries of Continental Europe to the United States during the present and coming years. And not of the poorer classes either, who make up the bulk of emigration, but of well to-do farmers and mechanics in the middle class of life, who wish to escape the possibilities of war and the certainty of military service. Germany will send thousands of her best people. The distress in German cities and especially in Berlin grows worse from day to day. The *Berliner Tugsblatt* reports that in three months there have been 3,000 seizures in the capital for arrears of taxes; that more than double that number of Berlin tradesmen are in bankruptcy or on the verge of it; that a great army of unemployed workmen have kept themselves alive, if such an existence can be called life, by clearing the snow from the sidewalks; that 237 men recently applied for a vacant clerkship worth $3 45 a week, and that a doctor who advertised for a housekeeper received 450 applications. In Mannheim the misery is frightful; men once stalwart roam around the streets and search the gutters in hope of stumbling upon something that can be converted into warmth or food. It is a gloomy spring that has dawned upon BISMARCK's Germany, and the desire of all these able to get away, who are not of the privileged class, is something easily understood.

THE contest involved in the Deficiency bill, between the House and Senate over the $250,000 asked by the Attorney General to cover (1) $75,000 for deputy marshals created to enforce election laws as well as the decrees of chief supervisors like DAVENPORT of New York, and to maintain iron cages for the imprisonment of Democratic voters; (2) $125,000 for the cost of election prosecutions; and (3) $50,000 for ordinary judicial expenditures, was finally arranged by assenting to the latter item and excluding the other two. The items asked were for expenditures for the fiscal year ending next June, but the Attorney General can pay the claims of these deputy marshals out of the current appropriation of $2,750,000 for the year ending June 30, 1880, and probably will do it, at the expense of some needed and proper portion of the judicial fund. Then we will hear the usual inventions about Democrats embarrassing the Federal judiciary. DAVENPORT's bill for last fall's operations is not all in, but he will get about a hundred thousand dollars, one-third of which will probably go into his individual pocket.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

IN Philadelphia last year there were 18,375 births, 6,247 marriages and 15,743 deaths. January leads in the number of births, October in marriages, and August in deaths.

IF it had hadn't been for the big steal little JOHNNY DAVENPORT has in New York, in his job as Federal Supervisor of Elections, there would have been no extra session of Congress.

THE grand sum total of the claims of Archbishop PURCELL's 3,485 creditors, as ascertained by the trustees, is $3,672,371 57. The property turned over to the assignee is estimated at only $225,000.

THE Democratic party, through its Representatives in Congress, stands before the country in a splendid attitude. Fair trial by jury, no Federal bayonets at the polls, local elections free from Federal interference and bribery—this was its valedictory as the Forty-fifth Congress died.

THE Washington *Post* of yesterday states the political complexion of the House as follows: 147 Democrats, 129 Republicans, 11 Nationals and 6 vacancies. Under the Senate precedents and Speaker RANDALL's recent ruling, based on GROW's ruling as Speaker, 144 members will constitute a quorum.

IN Lancaster county they are having a perjury suit agianst Prothonotary MCMELLEN, who, it is alleged, committed perjury in taking the oath of office, he having bought votes to secure his election contrary to law. As the ironclad oath is having its penalties enforced, office hunters will be taught more caution if not greater honesty.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch, the Treasury Department has already sold since January 1, four per cent. bonds to the amount of $255,000,000, and the demand continues to exceed the productive capacity of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. There is every reason to believe that the bonds sold during the current year will amount to $500,000,000.

THE clues discovered to the beastly and cowardly murder of the lad HUNTER at Braddocks, on Wednesday last, seem to show it was the result of an ungovernable temper. Killing was probably not intended by the first blow, but the butchery was made complete to conceal the fact of a brutal assault. The burthen of guilt seems to rest on MCLAIN, the stable boss, with GEISEL, who filled the same position, as an accessory after the killing.

BOB INGERSOLL pitched into MOSES Sunday night, at Library Hall, with only a little more severity than he did into TILDEN and the Democratic party a couple of years ago. The plumed knight of the Mulligan guards, marketing his rulings as speaker, to corporations, is the god of ROBERT's idolatory. His politics are as execrable as his lack of faith. He puts money in his pocket, however, after the most orthodox fashion.

THE examination before General SWEITZER on the discrimination question at Philadelphia, on Friday and Saturday, resulted in the production of the agreement between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Standard Oil Company, covering the rebate concessions. The Standard seems to have had the railroads competing for its traffic at its mercy and exacted such conditions as it deemed expedient.

As the new Penitentiary located at Huntingdon, has served its political purposes, the repeal of the whole act is agitated rather than face the additional $600,000 appropriation now asked for to erect it. Harrisburg and Williamsport are again asking for a change of location in their favor, and between the retirement of Senator FISHER from the Senate, the large amount of money needed and the competing localities, the prospect of an appropriaiion is rather slender.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks if the shipping laws are not abolished a very simple remedy can be provided for resuscitating American commerce: "Just let Congress pass a bill allowing a rebate of two or three per cent. on all dutiable goods *which are carried on American ships*. This will crucify the foreign shipowners, and start our American shipyards into activity. Capital will at once seek profitable investments in ships. No stickler for the grotesque shipping laws ought to object to this. The rebate will settle the business."

HEWITT of New York, one of the ablest members of the last House, will be missed in the next. We can recall no recent instance of a public man making a national reputation as quickly as Mr. HEWITT has. Entering Congress in 1875, an unknown man in politics, whose life had been devoted to great business and manufacturing interests he has pushed his way to the front rank of the statesmen of the day. He is eloquent in debate, wise in council and firm as granite in his Democracy. We hope to see him back in Congress.

The vote taken on Friday in the British House of Commons on a motion in favor of female suffrage will be accounted, no doubt, a great triumph by the friends of such enfranchisement. The motion was indeed defeated by 127 to 103, but this is undeniably a far more encouraging showing than female suffrage has ever before had in a British legislative body. English conservatism is, however, very strong and very stubborn; and the promising look which the advocates of female suffrage will now declare is given to their cause by this vote will probably raise up for them fresh and determined opposition.

JUDGE CADWALLADER of Philadelphia, who died recently, was engaged in writing a biography of President BUCHANAN. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* suggests that the man of all others now living best qualified to take up the unfinished task of Judge CADWALLADER and carry it to a successful issue is Judge BLACK. A vast amount of material exists, little dreamed of by the public, which would vindicate the closing months of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration from the contumely heaped upon it by the malevolent as well as those ignorant of the real facts. No one is so well qualified as Judge BLACK to put this crude material in proper shape.

THE Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* is dissatisfied with our form of government, and evidently has a hankering after imperialism. It says in its comments on the late Congress:

How blessed it would be, could we but be spared the calamity of another Congress for half a dozen years. Could we have transferred the last one to some infected town on the banks of the Volga, any time within the last three months, the world could have seen the finest exhibition of Hahnemanic doctrine, one plague contending with another, that it is ever likely to witness.

Tha Czar does without a Congress or Parliament, and is about the only European power that does. Even the Sultan recently conceded parliamentary government. Clearly Russia is the place for the *Advocate*, unless indeed it could install Grantism in its inadulterated purity.

JULES SIMON, ex-Premier of France, estimates that the number of workmen in France employed in industries which are actively or passively in favor of protection, is 340,000, and their annual production $360,000,000 worth of goods. On the other hand, M. SIMON says, the interests opposed to protection are represented by 2,000,000 workmen, who produce $1,000,000,000 worth of goods annually. As a measure of national policy, therefore, he holds it would be extremely unwise to favor the former at the expense of the latter. We presume the proportions would be even larger in Great Britain. The talk of a protection revival in the latter country, we are happy to believe, is of no general or influential character. At all events, the only tariff Great Britain could impose seriously antagonistic to American interests would be on raw products, such as cotton, grain, tobacco and provisions.

Ben Butler's Legacy.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, in taking what he has formally announced to be his final leave of Congress, bequeathed to the indulgent country a report embodying the individual conclusions to which he has arrived as a member of the Potter Investigating Committee. This document, which covers two hundred pages of law cap, is interesting as the views of an astute lawyer, with a hat full of bricks and every reason to be independent and non-partizan in distributing them. The telegraphic abstract of the General's report was rather a muddled affair, and the "points" jagged and penetrating can be given with mere effect. The General does not discuss the Potter evidence because, barring some natural discrepancies, it "stands substantially uncontradicted." He declines also to examine the case of any State but Louisiana. There he finds both parties proved themselves to be shamefully and frightfully corrupt and given to evil practices. From the evidence in this particular case Gen. Butler comes to the conclusion, first, that there was no full and free election in Louisiana in 1876 by the whole body of electors, and that the vote of that State ought not to have been counted for either candidate for the Presidency. Second, that if there was any legal election there, the Tilden electors and Nicholls received the majority of votes. Third, fourth and fifth, that the Returning Board had the right and power to throw out the votes of the "bulldozed" parishes, and if that were done, Packard and two or three of the Tilden electors were elected, and that this would have given the State to Packard and the Presidency to Tilden. Sixth, the proper thing to do would have been for both houses of Congress to throw out the vote of Louisiana; this would have been a proper "lesson to overzealous partisans." Seventh, the Electoral Commission did no good, and (eighth) was practically an abdication of the constitutional powers of Congress, and (ninth) has done great harm to justice by impairing the popular reverence for the judiciary. Tenth, the results show that it tends to make politics corrupt to send "visiting Statesmen" on errands like those of 1876. Eleventh, that Mr. Hayes was counted in "by a series of gross and unjustifiable irregularities and frauds which cannot be too strongly condemned and reprobated." Twelfth, that if any Governor was elected in Louisiana it was Packard. Thirteenth, that the sending of the MacVeagh commission to Louisiana was unconstitutional, unwarranted and reprehensible, its object being to carry out a corrupt political bargain of which Mr. Hayes was to be and is the beneficiary. And, fourteenth, that there neither is nor ought to be "any indefensible title to the Presidency which cannot be reached and re-examined by proper action of Congress."

There can be no doubt General Butler gets at the meat of the Louisiana business. A study of his report leads to the acceptance of the Potter document in its entirely.

THE Peabody Donation Fund is shown by the fourteenth annual report of the masters, just published in London, to be in a flourishing condition. The net gain of the the past year was in round numbers $110,000. The total sum given and bequeathed by Mr. Peabody was $2,500,000, to which has been added money received for rent and interest $1,000,000. Of this total amount there was spent to the end of 1878 the sum of $2,700,000, thus leaving in the hands of the trustees at that time $800,000. The trustees have up to the present time provided for the artizans and laboring poor of London, 5,170 rooms, exclusive of bath-rooms, laundries, and washhouses. These rooms comprise 2,348 separate dwellings, which are occupied by 9,860 persons. The death rate in the Peabody buildings for the three years ending December 31 last was 20.76 per 1,000, which is about 1 80 in 1,000 below the average of all London for the same period. The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in residence at the end of the year was $6. The average rent of each dwelling was $1 per week.

WILLIAM HOWITT, the gentle quaker story-teller, who has so long delighted children and grown people with his tales of rural life in England and on the continent, died in Rome on Monday. He was born in Devonshire in 1795, and was the oldest of British authors. He and his wife, Mary Howitt, usually wrote their books together, and delightful books they are. They did excellent work as translators, being the first to introduce the English public to modern Scandinavian literature. Mary Howitt was the translator of Fredrika Bremer. Mr. Howitt's books for boys are amongst the very best of their class, as all can testify who have read "Jack of the Mill." His "Country Year Book" and "Book of the Seasons" have probably done more than any other works of the sort to teach children to enjoy country life and to satisfy and appreciate the attractive features of the minute country landscape. William Howitt's life was a singularly blameless one and tireless in industry and performance.

THE Louisville *Post* prints a remarkable story to the effect that at the outbreak of the war the late George D. Prentice, in consideration of the receipt of $25,000 from a very prominent man, wrote a column editorial article for the *Journal* of that city favoring the secession of Kentucky. At the last moment it was taken from the forms, after the departure of Mr. Prentice for his home, by his associate editor upon his individual responsibility. The next day, the story runs, there was a lively time about the office, Mr. Prentice being very angry. A consultation was had, matters were amicably settled, and in a short time the *Journal* became a leading Union newspaper, but it is said Mr. Prentice never returned the $25,000.

EX-SENATOR PATTERSON of South Carolina and the Juniata valley, has decided to make his home in the Territory of Arizona. He will grow up with the Territory, and hopes to be returned to the Senate when Arizona becomes a State. Secretary Sherman, it is said, offered Patterson the Governorship of Arizona if he would vote for the confirmation of Collector Merritt, of New York, but the Senator spurned the offer. He anticipates no further trouble from the State officials of South Carolina, and will drop out of sight.

THE bill appropriating $250,000 in bonds, the interest to be used for the promotion of education of the blind in the thirty-odd institutions for that class in the country, was passed during the closing hours of the session of the Senate. This bill makes the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, in Louisville, the custodians for the income from the appropriation, to be used for printing books for the blind.

☞"DASHAWAY" all opium preparations and give only Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup to the Babies. It is the only remedy which contains no opiates and is reliable.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MARK TWAIN will return from abroad in a few weeks.

GENERAL SHERMAN has returned to Washington from his Southern trip.

WESTERN newspapers call Talmage's church the Brooklyn Jabbernacle.

AN American named Livingstone drives a fourteen-horse team in Florence.

THE Rev. Woo-Hoong-Nick-Bau-Tsih-Dzae is one of the pastors living in Shanghai, China.

GENERAL SHERMAN and Jefferson Davis left Vicksburg, Miss., recently on the same railroad train.

IT has just been ascertained that the Missouri River is navigable to within twelve miles of Helena, Montana, fifty miles above Fort Benton.

A GENEVA (Switzerland) letter says that American anthracite coal is rapidly coming into use in that city, both in private houses and factories.

AMONG the New York Democratic clubs elegantly engraved cards are being circulated, inviting holders to a grand inauguration ball in Washington, in 1881, in honor of S. J. Tilden.

FRANK J. BOWMAN, a brilliant but unscrupulous lawyer of St. Louis, has just had his sentence of disbarment for unprofessional conduct confirmed by the highest court of the State.

GOVERNOR GARCELON of Maine has vetoed a bill allowing members twenty cents a mile each way in attending the Legislature, and both branches of the Legislature have sustained him.

HIS Canadian vice royalty is said to have left Lord Dufferin a poor man, nearly every acre of his Irish estates having been sold. The salary attached to the St. Petersburg embassy is therefore a consideration. It amounts to $50,000 per annum.

MRS. FRANCES H. BURNETT, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," is described as possessing a bright face, with a fresh, rosy complexion, good features and a great deal of light brown hair waving in short curls about her forehead and braided at the back.

A BILL establishing the Moffett bell-punch has passed the Lower House of the Texas Legislature and it is thought will go through the Senate. There are said to be eight thousand barrooms in the State, or one to every two hundred and fifty persons.

THE custom of serving coffee at the polls on election day at Utica, N. Y., was kept up last Monday, and the absence of drunkenness was very noteworthy. At one of the booths where coffee was served a band of fifty colored singers entertained the visiting voters.

REV. F. A. NOBLE, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of New Haven, Conn., has accepted a call of the Union Park Congregational Church, of Chicago, one of the largest in the city. Mr. Noble was formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

A LAWYER was on trial in Lebanon, Indiana, on a charge of perjury. The jury agreed to an acquittal, but just before they returned to the court room with their verdict the prisoner embraced the opportunity to run away. Knowing the truth, he probably had reason to fear the worst.

THE French customs receipts for the year 1878 reached the total of 200,478,000 francs, while the budget estimate for the year was only 184,684,000 francs. The Paris exhibition was estimated to cause an increase on the receipts for 1877 of over a million francs, but the increase amounted to nearly twenty times that.

A. C. HAND, the new judge appointed for Lackawanna county, is President of the First National Bank of Scranton, and is considered a lawyer who while not brilliant, is much above the average. He was selected by an agreement of the different factions and elements that divide the turbulent region from which he hails.

PROFESSOR JOHN TYNDALL of the Royal Institution, writes from London to Captain L. C. Fisher of Galveston, congratulating the Board of Health of that city upon their success in keeping the yellow fever away last summer. He heartily commends the rigid enforcement of quarantine in Galveston as one of the most important experiments on record.

CUBA has been getting along famously since a policy of justice and conciliation has put an end to a long period of unrest and rebellion. The Government recommends the municipalities to establish public schools for colored children, or, where this is not practicable, to provide for their education in the schools for white children. Very nearly one-half of the population, including many Chinese, is composed of "colored" people.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says of Victor Hugo's new poem, entitled "La Pitie Supreme:" "Its general drift is that the real objects of pity are not the victims of tyranny or persecution, but the tyrants and persecutors; that the lot to be envied is that of Socrates, Huss-&c., while Pilate, Sylla, Tiberius were looked upon with pity by those whom they sacrificed. He draws a striking picture of Louis XV., whom he takes as a type of the old monarchy."

CHARLES READE, in a letter to the London *Telegraph*, suggests that the use of a captive balloon would have saved the English troops in Zululand from the recent massacre. "A very small one," he says, "would have raised a man a thousand feet, and shown him in a moment the shallow secrets of Zulu strategy. Lateral ambuscades, though in a jungle, are no ambuscades to a scout looking down vertically with a powerful binocular; and sweeping thirty miles at a glance.

MRS. VICTOR E. PIOLLET died at the residence of her husband, at Wyasauking, Pennsylvania, on Monday last, of pneumonia. She was a daughter of the late Hon. Jesse Miller, Representative and Congressman from Perry county in early times, and Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Shunk when he died. Her husband is Colonel Piollet, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in 1876 and now at the head of the Granger organization of the State.

"MISS ROSE EYTINGE" having been interrupted in a performance in a San Francisco theatre, the other night, appeared before the curtain and said: "I am an emotional, not a mechanical actress, and under the circumstances, cannot proceed." Miss Nellie Holbrook then undertook to read Miss Eytinge's part, and did it so well that the audience, including Miss Clara Morris, roundly applauded. Incensed at the reception of Miss Holbrook, Miss Eytinge broke her engagement at the theatre and left the coast in a huff.

THE ORIGINAL OF H. S. PINAFORE.

CAPTAIN REECE OF THE MANTELPIECE.

[From the Bab Ballads.]

Of all the ships upon the blue
No ship contained a better crew
Than that of worthy Captain Reece,
Commanding of the Mantelpiece.

He was adored by all his men,
For worthy Captain Reece, R. N.,
Did all that lay within him to
Promote the comfort of his crew.

If ever they were dull or sad
The Captain danced to them like mad,
Or told, to make the time pass by,
Droll legends of his infancy.

A feather bed had every man,
Warm slippers and hot water can.
Brown Windsor, from the Captain's store,
A valet, too, to every four.

Did they with thirst in summer burn,
Lo! seltzogenes at every turn:
And on all very sultry days,
Cream ices, handed round on trays.

Then currant wine and ginger pops
Stood handily on all the tops:
And, also, with amusement rife,
A Zoetrope, or Wheel of Life.

New volumes came across the sea
From Mister Mudie's libraree;
The *Times* and *Saturday Review*
Beguiled the leisure of the crew.

Kind-hearted Captain Reece, R. N.,
Was quite devoted to his men;
In point of fact, good Captain Reece
Beautified the Mantelpiece.

One summer eve, at half past ten,
He said, (addressing all his men):
"Come, tell me, please, what I can do
To please and gratify my crew?

"By any reasonable plan
I'll make you happy, if I can:
My own convenience count as nil,
It is my duty, and I will."

Then up and answered William Lee
(The kindly Captain's coxswain he,
A nervous, shy, low spoken man),
He cleared his throat, and thus began:

"You have a daughter, Captain Reece,
Ten female cousins and a niece,
A ma (if what I'm told is true),
Six sisters and an aunt or two.

"Now, somehow, sir, it seems to me
More friendly like we all should be,
If you united o'er 'em to
Unmarried members of the crew.

"If you'd ameliorate our life,
Let each select from them a wife;
And as for nervous me, old pal,
Give me your own enchanting gal!"

Good Captain Reece, that worthy man,
Debated on his coxswain's plan.
"I quite agree," he said, "Oh, Bill;
It is my duty, and I will.

"My daughter, that enchanting girl,
Has just been promised to an earl,
And all my other familee
To peers of various high degree.

"But what are dukes and viscounts to
The happiness of all my crew?
The word I gave you I'll fulfill:
It is my duty, and I will.

"As you desire it shall befall;
I'll settle thousands on you all,
And I shall be, despite my board,
The only bachelor on board."

The boatswain of the Mantelpiece,
He blushed, and spoke to Captain Reece:
"I beg your Honor's leave," he said,
"If you would wish to go and wed.

"I have a widowed mother, who
Would be the very thing for you,
She long has loved you from afar—
She washes for you, Captain R."

The Captain saw the dame that day—
Addressed her in his playful way—
"And did it want a wedding ring?
It was a tempting ickle sing!"

"Well, well, the chaplain I will seek,
We'll all be married this day week,
At yonder church upon the hill;
It is my duty, and I will!"

The sisters, cousins, aunts, and niece
And widowed ma of Captain Reece
Attended there, as they were bid;
It was their duty, and they did.

W. S. GILBERT.

HIGH LIFE.

Life at the Highest Signal Station in the World.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

The United States signal station at Pike's peak is the highest signal station in the world; it is also the highest inhabited portion of the globe. It was opened in the month of September, 1873. That it was a wise provision of the government in establishing a signal station at this point is no longer questioned, the facts having already demonstrated its practicability, and the present success promises that Pike's Peak signal station is yet to stand at the head of all astronomical and meteorological stations in the world. This point is wonderfully favored by nature for the study of astronomy and meteorology. The rarity of the atmosphere brings out a remarkable brilliancy and clearness to the stars and all the heavenly bodies. The nights are most always cloudless and cloudy days are the exception. Nine-tenths of the storms are below the peak. The best and most comple report of the last total eclipse of the sun received at Washington was the report of Prof. Loud, of Colorado college, from observations taken at Pike's Peak.

The signal station is now under the charge of Sertgeants Choate, Blake and Sweeney. These officers are detailed from the army because of their peculiar adaptability and special qualifications for the accurate execution of the nice duties of taking astronomical and meteorological observations. To Sergeant Rufus Choate I am greatly indebted for the particulars embodied in this article.

The summit of Pike's Peak contains sixty acres, it is 14,336 feet above the level of the sea. On the highest point of the summit stands the signal station, a rough stone building twenty-four by thirty, one story in height. It is divided into four rooms—officers' room, kitchen, store-room and wood-room. And here in this bleak spot, nearly twenty miles from the habitation of man, though three miles nearer the heavenly regions than most parts of New England, these men live the larger part of the year. The station is three miles from the timber line, where the greater part of vegetation ceases. Short grass tufted with delicate Alpine flowers struggle for an existence against the frigidity of the atmosphere and creep toward the mountain top; but there are hundreds of acres of cold, gray and reddish rocks where not a vestige of verdare exists.

Like the dwellers of the arctic regions, the inhabitants of Pike's Peak have but two seasons—summer and winter. Two months of summer—August and September—and ten long, cold months of winter. The summer season passes quickly. The atmosphere is congenial; the many visitors at the peak enhance its social life with joy, wonderment and mirth. During the summer of 1878 upward of nine hundred people, in parties of from five to thirty, visited the peak, among them many ladies. They registered from the four quarters of the globe, and they all expressed admiration and astonishment at the grandeur and sublimity of the wonderful views as seen from the peak. To behold a sunrise from the peak is an event of a lifetime, and for this purpose visitors often remain over night at the station to be ready to catch the first glimpse of the sun as it appears above the horizon, gilding with its bright rays the mountains, hills, valleys and plains, to the wonder and delight of the amazed beholder.

The duties of the officers are various. Seven observations are taken daily; all storms are closely watched and each special and distinctive characteristic duly recorded. Sunrise and sunset demand close attention. Every peculiarity of the heavenly regions is viewed and record made of the same, and monthly reports of these records are sent to the headquarters at Washington. The present year has been unusually prolific in sundogs, which are said to prognosticate earthquakes, subterranean explosions, immense freshets, and troublous times. A government office at Pike's Peak is no sinecure, for the officer must buffet all storms and brave all weathers. Occasionally an electric storm visits the peak. There is but little thunder accompanying the storms, but the mountain seems all on fire. Sergt. Choate informs me that when he was out observing one of these storms it appeared as though the whole mountain top was a sheet of electric flame. It came out of every rock and darted around with wonderful audacity. It played around him, as he expressed it shot down his back and darted out of each boot toe, and so completely filled him with electricity that he could not retain his foothold, but bounded and rebounded from the rock like a rubber ball; he felt as if a powerful electric battery was pouring firery darts all through him; and deeming "discretion the better part of valor," he bounded into the signal station for preservation. Sergeant Choate was at the Springs in December, and on December 21 he left for the peak, wearing Norwegian snowshoes twelve feet in length. It was a weary task and a dreary trip. The first night out he slept in the snow on the mountain side. The second night the mercury fell to 50 degrees below zero. He sought shelter in a deserted cabin, through which the wind whistled tunes anything but agreeable; here he built a small fire, but avoided sleep, fearing the extreme cold might produce sleep of death. The third day he reached the station safely.

The summer months are also occupied in preparing for the long seige of winter. During the months of August and September upwards of three thousand pounds of the usual variety of family stores and about twenty-five cords of fire wood are snugly stowed away. These are all carried to the peak in small quantities on the backs of the poor despised Burro, whose head has the appearances of being encased in cloth, and whose ears are nearly the length of his legs and who walks at the pace of a snail and a very slow snail at that.

A SECRET DUEL.

And one of the Last Fought at the National Capital.

[Interview with Col. Lee Jones of Washington in Cincinnati Commercial.]

Some time in the winter of 1848, or 1849, I cannot precisely recall, I received one morning a note from Hon. Daniel Barrenger, then a Representative in Congress from North Carolina, requesting me to see him immediately at his rooms on important business. I did so, and was introduced to Dr. H., also from North Carolina, and informed that a duel was impending between Dr. J. and Mr. J., the latter a lawyer of distinction, and both gentlemen of very high social position in North Carolina. Dr. H. was acting as the second of Dr. J., and not being versed in the *duello* wished to be advised by me: First, whether being the brother-in-law of Dr. J., he could consistently with the requirements of the code, serve as his second. I told him there was certainly no objection to his serving, if the other side consented. He replied that they had thus far offered no objection. He then stated secondly, that his principal had informed him that he intended to throw away his fire; and he wished to know if it would be right, with such information, to accompany him to the field. I answered that this was entirely within his discretion.

I was then made acquainted with the fact that the parties had been intimate personal friends; that Dr. J. was the family physician of Mr. J., and in that relation had taken advantage of the wife of the latter and seduced her. I was also informed that apprehending the possibility of a fatal result of the meeting, he had before leaving North Carolina settled his affairs, and if he survived the the duel it was his intention to proceed directly to New Orleans and fix himself there in the practice of his profession.

I was further consulted as to the conditions of the meeting, and suggested the placing of the parties at twelve paces, back to back, and that they wheel and fire; the words to be: "Are you ready? fire; one, two three; halt!" neither party to commence wheeling until the word "halt!" I also suggested, if these terms were agreed to, that Dr. H. instruct his principal to drop his pistol to an aim in wheeling, receive his adversary's fire, then elevate his weapon and fire in the air, as I thought the movement of the arm and pistol might in some measure distract his adversary's aim; and if after the fire his principal was unhit, and the other side were unsatisfied, and insisted upon another fire, which was not probable, he could protest and take his principal from the field. This would have necessitated his procuring another second before the matter could be renewed, and the effect of such delay would probably be the ending of the affair.

The terms suggested by me were drawn up and formally proposed, but were strenuously objected to by the other side, who insisted that on account of the near-sightedness of their principal the distance should be shortened to ten paces, and that the firing take place without wheeling. I was again consulted. I informed Dr. H. that the arrangement of the terms of the meeting must be mutual; that he had no more right to dictate them than the other side; that the idea of the challenged party having the privilege of absolutely prescribing the terms of a meeting was a vulgar error. But inasmuch as his principal had communicated to him his intention not to fire at his adversary, he might take advantage of this supposed right, and continue to insist on prescribing the terms in the interest of saving him from harm, as he was exposing his life to a man whose life he did not intend to endanger.

I left the party about midnight, and as the controversy relating to the terms was still going on, I did not suppose that any meeting could possibly take place until the middle of the next day.

About 8 o'clock on the following morning I thought I would call upon Mr. Barrenger, and ascertain the result of the negotiations, if any had been reached, and while standing in front of his house, talking with a friend whom I had casually encountered, a hack drove up, out of which sprang Dr. H. and the surgeon who had been engaged to attend Dr. J. to the field. I entered the house with them, and on getting within one of them exclaimed to me, "My God! Dr. J. is killed!"

I learned that shortly after I had left, the night before, the other side had withdrawn their objections, and accepted the terms precisely as proposed, and insisted upon an immediate meeting; that they had gone out at daylight, each party accompanied by his second and surgeon, and had sought the famous old duelling ground where Decatur fell, a secluded spot near the public road, about four miles from Washington and one from Bladensburgh. It had been abandoned for such purposes for many years, owing to its notoriety, and the fact that the police of the vicinity were constantly watching it when any rumor existed of a difficulty likely to eventuate in an affair of honor. The parties being all strangers to the neighborhood, were unable to locate this ground, and finding themselves within sight of the village of Bladensburg selected other ground, and at once proceeded to business. The terms I had suggested were rigidly complied with. At the word "fire," Mr. J. instantly wheeled and fired, hitting his adversary in the head before he had half wheeled, and killing him instantly, a purely accidental shot.

In the meantime they had attracted the attention of the people of the village, and immediately upon the conclusion of the affair they were surrounded by the police, who arrested Mr. J. and his party; but Dr. H. and the surgeon managed to effect their escape, leaving the dead body of Dr. J. on the field.

Upon receiving this sad intelligence I volunteered to go out and bring in the body. I procured a hack, and in company with an undertaker, went to Bladensburg. I there beheld stretched on a plank, splendidly dressed, as if for a ball, the body of one of the handsomest specimens of man I had ever seen. His countenance was in perfect repose, and but for the ghastly wound he had received, he would have seemingly been sleeping. I obtained permission from the Coroner to remove the body, and delivering it into the custody of the undertaker, it was taken to Washington.

The trial of Mr. J. and his party before the Coroner was proceeding at the time of my arrival. I found them greatly embarrassed by the situation, and exerting my personal influence in their behalf, succeeded in having Mr. J. discharged on bail, myself becoming his security, to appear at the next term of the Court at Upper Marlboro, Prince George County, Md. The second and surgeon were discharged without bail.

When the Court met (some months afterward) it was necessary for me to attend. I accompanied Mr. J., and during our drive to Upper Marlboro (sixteen miles from Washington) he remarked to me that his friends were persuading him to take back his wife, whom, on the discovery of her guilty behavior with Dr. H., he had sent to her father, and he asked me what he thought he ought to do. He stated that he had a large family of small children, that he was greatly attached to his father-in-law, who was one of the most noble and chivalric of gentlemen, and whose heart was nearly broken by the disgrace of his daughter and its fatal consequences, and from these considerations he was inclined to accept the advice of his friends, if he could do it with honor.

I had previously heard the unfortunate woman described as a person remarkably queer, refined and ladylike and that her fall was generally attributed to the peculiar advantages afforded her seducer from his professional relations with her, and his seeking an opportunity of her ruin in an hour of weakness. Under all the circumstances, I did not hesitate to advise that, if Mr. J.'s feelings justified the act, to disregard any censure of the world and restore his wife to himself and their children. The Grand Jury ignored the indictment, and on his return home that of his wife followed.

He removed soon after to an adjoining county. As a lawyer of large practice he was necessarily often from home. During one of these absences, a brother-in-law, who had his suspicions aroused by the frequent visits to the house by a person of the very lowest social standing—the keeper of a toll-gate in the neighborhood—caught him in the very act of adultery with Mrs J., beat him severely, and ejected him from the house. This shocking discovery gave rise to the impression that the woman was of unsound mind. A medical examination conclusively established the fact, and she was placed in an insane asylum. Before her departure for that abode she confessed that the paternity of her youngest child belonged to Dr. J., and she was allowed to take it with her.

Colonel Jones prefers to designate the names of the parties in this affair by their initials. It was conducted with great secrecy, and was barely noticed in the newspapers of the day. This, I presume, is the first published detailed account of it. The names of the parties, as I happen to know, were Johnstone and Jones. The first was killed. The latter has been for several years dead.

MARVELS OF RAILROADING.

Spanning the Arizona Desert With the Iron Roadway.

[From the San Francisco Arzonaut.]

The distance by rail from Los Angeles to Yuma, upon the Colorado river, is 248 miles. The distance from Yuma to Maricopa Wells, in Arizona, is 160 miles. The rail is within 25 miles of Maricopa Wells, and track is being laid at the rate of ten miles each week. Two and one quarter miles were laid the day we were at the front. The land is level and hard, requiring only the removal of chaparral and shrubs and the smoothing down of small hillocks for the iron. It is an inspiriting scene to witness this morning the camp of railroad builders in the desert, disciplined like an army, and marching slowly eastward at the rate of ten miles a week, leaving behind them the iron highway that is to bear upon its road bed a vast commerce in the future. Two thousand men, with their camps and equipages, their tools and implements of labor; great engines bearing trains heavily laden with ties, rails, straps and spikes; a blacksmith shop, a boarding house, Sisson, Wallace & Co.'s store, the private car of Mr. Stowbridge, all on wheels; great structures piled with forage for the cattle, great tanks filled with water for the horses and men—for there is no water in the vicinity of the present work—great wagons hauling forward supplies, great plows with six horse teams, scrapers with two horses, axe men cutting shrubs, bias-eyed barbarians with shovels, Briarean-armed, pitching the sand in and out as cut and fill demand. In advance, fifteen miles from the track, men are grading the road, and gangs, under the direction of Seth Green, with his steam pile-driver, are building bridges and culverts of solid timbers. Little groups of amazed Indians—bucks and squaws—look on as interested spectators of the novel work that invade the privacy of their desert homes, enjoying the up and down rides upon the construction trains, upon all of which they are deadheads in spite of the law against passes. At the front is a village of tents, and at the last point of accepted work there springs up a temporary village, with its saloons and boarding houses, and board and canvass hells for gin and dice. It is a marvelous scene, this caravan crossing the desert. It is a busy one by day. It is a romantic one on a moonlight night, when sleep and silence cover the tired workers, and all save Strowbridge, the constructor, lay them down to rest. He never sleeps. No idlers in his camp; no whisky, no noisy disputes. Every man has something to do, and every man does it or is passed to the rear. The telegraph pole and electric wire keep pace with the rail, and the front talks with the home office in San Francisco every night and morning.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CABBAGES FOR USE.—The many kinds of cabbages that are catalogued by the seed firms throughout the country are apt to confuse and bewilder the ordinary farmer or housewife, and render a selection best suited for all general purposes a task almost impossible except to such as try the new varieties as fast as they come out. To point out such as have been most favorable under my observation is the object of this article.

For an early sort, I would recommend the early Winningstadt as being sure to head; a prolific grower; fine-grained and sweet. The heads are conical in shape, terminating to a point, and are free from bursting so common amongst most other varieties. It may be grown as a late sort also, as it has always been a good keeper with us.

As a second choice, the early Wyman and Jersey Wakefield are selected. The former is regarded as one of the earliest, with rather small heads; fine-grained; but flavor not up to the Winningstadt. The Wakefield is an excellent market variety with heads of large size, fine grained, but rather loose and brittle, but generally a sure header and early.

Of the late kinds, the Flat Dutch, Stone Mason and Marblehead Mammoth are my choice, and, I think, far ahead of all the other kinds for general cultivation. The two former are very solid, grow to a large size and are superior in quality. The latter grows to an immense size, but is coarse-grained and loose, but is withal a profitable kind to grow as a market variety. It is a good keeper, does not cost any more labor to grow heads that will frequently weigh 25 or 30 pounds than it does those that only go 10 or 12 pounds.

In the cultivation of cabbages some care and labor must be expended to obtain satisfactory results, but any soil that will grow corn will grow cabbages if properly prepared. If the soil is worn down, a good dressing of fine manure should be applied in the spring, and this thoroughly turned under, after which rake or harrow it fine and set out the plants 20 inches apart each way, if for early, and 3 feet apart each way if for late, and observe to always set the plants in the ground up to the first leaf; this is necessary to the rapid growth of the plants, and prevents their getting stunted. Early plants that have been raised in the house, or in a hot bed, should be shaded with a shingle stuck in the ground next the sun, until they become established, and watered frequently until they get started, if the ground should be dry. Careful hoeing and weeding, and keeping the soil loose and mellow will be amply repaid in the end, and the grower will have the satisfaction that for once, at least, his cabbage was not a failure.—*Prairie Farmer.*

FIELD BEANS.—In this neighborhood, beans are extensively raised, and many farmers have grown rich by their cultivation. Beans can be successfuly grown on a great variety of soils. The great point is to select a soil that is well drained, in good condition and clean. Weeds are the great enemy of the bean grower. They not only reduce the yield, but greatly injure the quality of the sample, rendering a resort to hand-picking absolutely essential.

The most profitable crop of beans I ever raised, though not the largest, was on a clover sod plowed in June, and the land then rolled and harrowed and rolled again, and the beans immediately drilled in at a rate of one bushel per acre in rows 2 ft. 5 in. apart. We went over the land after the drill, and wherever there were any beans that were not covered, we drew a little earth on to them with a hoe. As soon as the beans came up we went through them with a horse-hoe and cultivated them repeatedly, and we went over them once, rapidly, with the hand hoe, and that was all the expense till the beans were ready to pull. I sold the crop without hand-picking for $3 25 per bushel.

This was during the war, and it is not often that we get a large crop and a large price. I have grown a larger crop on stubble land, but the beans were not so clean, and some hand-picking was required. Here, where beans are planted on a large scale—many farmers growing from 10 to 100 acres a year—we have bean-planters that plant two rows at a time 2ft. 5in. apart, and drop the beans in hills from ten to fifteen inches apart in the rows. Many farmers, however, sow their beans with a common grain drill. This sows three rows at a time and makes the rows 28 inches apart. Instead of depositing four or five beans in a hill, the beans are dropped continuously in the row, about one bean to each two inches. A little more seed is required and it is a little more work to hand-hoe, but it is thought the yield is larger.

Those who have no machine, can prepare the land by careful plowing and repeated rolling and harrowing till the surface soil is very loose, mellow and moist. Then take a marker with the teeth 28 inches apart and mark off the piece into rows. Then put in another tooth between each of the others and go across the piece crossways. This will make marks 14 inches apart. Plant four or five beans in each hill and cover with a hoe. Cultivate between the 28 inch rows and hoe between the hills. When two or three acres only are planted this is a good method. Farmers aim to get in their beans as early as possible after they are through planting corn.

In regard to the amount of seed per acre, it may be well to say that much depends on the character of the land, on the mode of sowing and on the variety. On good land, planted in hills, 10 quarts of Pea beans per acre are sufficient, of Medium Beans, 16 quarts will be none too much, and of Marrows and White Kidneys, I should plant not less that 24 quarts per acre. If drilled in rows 28 inches apart. I should aim to sow of Pea beans from 16 to 20 quarts per acre; of mediums, 24 to 28 quarts; of marrows or white kidneys, from 32 to 40 quarts per acre.—Joseph Harris.

CANADA THISTLES.—A successful cultivator of several hundred acres, whom we recently met, and whose uniformly heavy crops show that he does not often make mistakes in cultivation, confidently asserts that a heavy crop of Canada thistles is of more value to him as a fertilizer when plowed under, than a crop of clover. He would therefore give more for land densely covered with thistles than if entirely free from them. He thinks they draw largely from the atmosphere while growing. The crop is allowed to grow early in summer till near the period of blossoming. It is then ploughed under, taking care that every plant is covered. Three additional ploughings at intervals through the season, to keep the plants always covered, finish the work of destruction to the thistles, thoroughly intermixing the decayed vegetable matter with the soil—reducing the whole to so excellent a degree of pulverization, that the cost of the ploughing is more than repaid by the condition of the land for autumn sown wheat or other crops.

NOTES ON FARMING.

—Isaac Brown, an octogenarian of Jefferson county, Alabama, has ploughed the same field for 62 consecutive years.

—In these adverse times farmers should recollect that ships freighted for distant shores do not turn about at the first adverse wind, but beat onward straight or oblique to the point laid down in the sailing orders. Grand examples for equivocating men.

—A farmer in Cook county, Illinois, by the name of Dunning, raised last year 100 tons of squashes from forty acres of land, and had a good corn crop besides. Sixty tons of these were sent to Boston for market. He realizes thousands of dollars from the crop.

—As regards its fodder value, Professor Storer says that from analysis, buckwheat straw, when mixed in small proportion with richer kinds of foods, might, like other straws, be usefully employed for feeding animals in many cases, especially if it were previously softened by steaming or soaking.

—As a suggestive commentary on the theory that cattle and sheep will get enough water from snow, *The Kentucky Live Stock Record* reports the loss of thousands of these animals this Winter in the State and many more thousands on the plains of the West, from thirst and its inflammatory effects on stomach and brain.

—Several farmers in the neighborhood of Gwynedd, Penn., are reported by the *Bucks County Intelligencer* as having lost their potato crop last year by planting seed that never came up, on account, as was afterward ascertained, of the tubers having been sprinkled with salt by a dealer or shipper to prevent their sprouting while in his hands.

—In the average English dairy it takes from twenty-two to twenty-four pounds of milk, according to quality to make one pound of butter. A cow that gives from eight to twelve pounds of butter a week during the butter season is counted an extra animal. Well selected cows will produce from 225 to 250 lbs. of butter each year on an average. The majority of ordinary dairies throughout the country, however, can scarcely be averaged higher than 150 pounds per cow per annum.

—Soiling, or stall-feeding, is not a new idea. Previous to 1836 Lord Egremont, in Sussex, used to have his milch cows tied up during the greater part of the year. He maintained that one-third of the food was saved; that the cows were fed with one-fourth part of the usual trouble, and that more dung was made. Comparing even the system of yard-feeding with the fattening in stalls, Mr. Ellman, of Glynde, a skilful agriculturist, found that nine oxen fed loose in the yard consumed, in destroying as well as eating, as much as twelve oxen that were tied up. This was true in England over forty years ago, and it is true in this vicinity today.

—Whilst horses are carefully groomed and brushed, cattle are entirely neglected; and in such a state they cannot thrive or do as well as they would do in a state of cleanliness. Look at a lot of cattle when released from their bonds, and they find a rubbing post, or when they approach each other, and, in bucolic language, say, "Lick me, and I'll lick you." The offer is seldom declined. When they are bound their efforts to get at something to rub against and allay the itching are something pitiable to see. I remember the case of a bull which, for some time, would not permit me to approach him in his stall. Beginning with a rub and a scratch on the rump, I at each visit extended the scratching, and now if I omit the operation he shows unmistakably his disapprobation. Nothing pleases him better than the application of a hard brush, and he exhibits in a variety of ways his pleasure. I have tried him with food of various kinds, by having them put before him, but he will not touch any of them until the rubbing down is finished.

THE BROWN, BLUE AND GRAY.

[H. C. Parsons, in Scribner.]

The watches were weary, and train time was nigh,
There was protest and pleading, and tearful goodbye,
We laid the three gently upon the white bed,
And tenderly pillowed each sorrowful head.
The lips were all silent, and soft were the sighs;
The lashes were hiding the beautiful eyes;
On the right lay the dark waves that rippled with gold,
On the left flowed the silver that never was told,
And the wing of the raven between.

The brown eyes said, closing, "I hope you'll be late;"
The blue eyes yet trembled, "How long can you wait?"
The gray, dark with pleading, were closing in prayer;
The hush of His angel was still in the air.
The brown hands lay crossed and pressed in their place;
The white hands lay lost in the fold of the lace:
In velvet and dimples, the hand that was stirred,
The breath of the sleepers was all that I heard,
And the shriek of the incoming train.

I twice kissed the proud lips—the ruby lips twice,
The lips that were pouting I turned to them thrice,
Then hurried forth blind in the pitiless rain—
And into the night on the outgrowing trail:—
But I think while I bent over tresses and bands
All my heart-strings were caught by the motionless hands;
For whenever I wait, and whenever I roam,
They are driving me on, they are drawing me home,
While I dream of the brown, blue and gray.

A Tooth for a Tooth.

that is to say an artificial tooth for a real one, is not a good exchange. Therefore, keep your natural teeth unimpaired, and in order to do so use that famous preservative tooth-wash, SOZODONT. It is a wholesome botanical preparation, unrivaled as an anti-putrescent and antagonist of decomposition and decay.

Nothing welds things together like Spaulding's Glue.

Catarrh.

There is no trouble about curing catarrh. It is a disease affecting the nostrils and often occasions deafness and singing noises in the head. The humors that should be carried off through the natural channels of the body are retained, and produce irritation and disease.

Those who attempt to cure it by lotions, douches and inhalations only drive the disease into a locality where it will do more hurt than if left alone. The right way to cure it is to renovate the whole constitution.

You can do this thoroughly and completely by the steady and persevering use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which wholly and entirely purifies the blood, and removes the peccant matter from the system.

If anything else is needed, Dr. Keyser, at his office for the cure of chronic diseases, will tell you what to use. Medicine for every chronic disease prepared on examination. His treatise on chronic diseases sent free upon application.

DR. KEYSER,
240 Penn avenue.

D&W

BOLD INCENDIARISM.

Several Attempts Made to Burn the City of Columbus.

Effective Measures Taken to Better Guard the City—The Military Volunteer their Services.

COLUMBUS, March 8.—About half past one o'clock this morning the torch of the incendiary was at work in the North End. The alarm was turned in and the brave firemen promptly responded to the call. Although the department came out in force, yet a goodly guard was left in different parts of the city, as it was confidently expected that the crisis had come, and that the incendiaries would, during the excitement occasioned by the fires in the North End, apply the match in the unguarded portions of the city with impunity. This horrible thought, however, was only partly verified. The fire was at the barns of H. D. Warden, John Snyder and Mrs. P. Murphy, the two first being entirely and the latter partly destroyed, making an aggregate loss of $800. Another fire soon broke out in the stables of John Marzetti damaging them to the extent of $500.

While the firemen were in the act of reeling up their hose reel, a brilliant light flashed up in the eastern part of the city, followed by an alarm. Away went the firemen as fast as their jaded horses could go. The fire was found to be on East Gay street, and also located in some stables standing back of a house owned by Dr. Trimble. Loss about $400.

MORE ATTEMPTS AT INCENDIARISM.

During the progress of the fire, one of the owners of E. & H. F. Booth's carriage works discovered a fire in one portion of the shop, but he extinguished it before the flames had got under headway. Mr. Booth stated that their watchman, Mr. Jones, saw a man leaving the premises, and was suspicious of something being wrong. He went up into the third story, where it is difficult for any one to go who is not familiar with the premises, and found a fire ready to burst into a conflagration. It was in the wood shop, and was made of a few shavings usually left to kindle fire in the morning.

Last evening about ten o'clock a son of Mr. James McKee, corner of Spring and Fourth streets, stumbled over a box of kindling that had been placed on the porch. A short time before a man was noticed on the opposite side of the street, looking in the direction of the house.

Coal oil was discovered in the stable of Mr. Alfred Ritson, 186 East Long street, last night. The lumber and floor had been saturated with it. He watched the building all night, but the fire bug failed to come.

Last night, about eight o'clock, an attempt was made to burn the residence of Mr. I. C. Aston, 257 East Broad street. The family discovered the odor of burning paper or cloth. The door into the family bedroom was opened, and the window was up, the drawers of a case were drawn out, and the odor of smoke was much stronger. The bath room door was opened, and considerable smoke was found. The fire was in a rag bag. On examining the window, the tracks of two persons were discovered plainly, who doubtless undertook the incendiary act.

Night before last three fires were discovered in the south part of the city and quenched without calling out the fire department.

Mr. Vandemark's house, Town, near Fifth, was set on fire at or near a cellar door last night. Mr. Vandemark, not feeling well, was not asleep. He heard a noise and went out, and found the fire, and saw the man run out of the yard.

At Mrs. Robinson's house, north Third street a fire was kindled in the cellar with clothes props found on the premises.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

The City Councils, Police Commissioners and citizens held meetings to adopt effective measures to stay the work of the incendiaries, as there is no doubt left but that the fires are the work of incendiaries. Councils passed resolutions increasing the police force, instructing the police to arrest all suspicious characters, and appropriated $10,000 for the use of the Police Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners effective measures were adopted Colonel Freeman of the Fourteenth Regiment, and Captain Doty of the Governor's Guard, tendered the use of their respective forces to act with the police as special patrolmen, without remuneration for their services. A resolution was passed urging that the citizens organize and select at least two citizens to each square in the city, in addition to the regular force, to act in this matter. The Board feel satisfied that if the citizens carry out this resolution, this will put a stop to the burning of buildings in the city.

The citizens at their meeting indorsed the action of the bodies noted above, and voted to give them their hearty support.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS

have been prowling about High street, in the vicinity of the fires last night, for two days. They have been seen at Professor McFarland's, Solon Goode's, and near Marzetti's. Some ladies up there have the description.

White the East Side fires were in progress last night, a colored man, near the residence of Mr. B. J. Loomas, Gay and Fifth streets, asked his son for a match. The boy replied: "There is plenty of fire over there," pointing to the fire. "Yes," responded the colored man, "and too much water."

About 3 A. M. Rev. I. F. Stidham saw a colored man in his front yard, and asked him what he was doing there. He said he had been around that way—pointing the direction—to a closet. "You lie, you scamp," said Mr. Stidham, "the closet is not in that direction." The description of the man who talked to the Loomis boy, and the man who was at Mr. Stidham's, is said to tally.

COLUMBUS, O., March 9.—The city was patrolled last night by the police, militia and citizens aggregating about one thousand in number and not a fire occurred. The militia are on duty again to-night.

THE COMING TIDE.

EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, March 6.—Advices from Switzerland, Germany and Austria indicate that emigration from these countries to the United States during the coming spring and summer will be unusually large, and that the emigrants will be composed of a class of people having considerable amounts of capital at their disposal. In Germany, although the government has sedulously prohibited the publication of information respecting emigration, and has arbitrarily interfered with the work of emigration agents, no little progress has been made in the matter of forming Emigration Associations. The bulk of the emigrants from Germany, Switzerland and Austria will go as colonists, each group being under the management of a Director. Some of the associations have everything arranged for their settlement in the United States. The land which they are to occupy has already been selected, and preparations for its immediate cultivation and the erection of the necessary buildings upon it are either completed or in process of completion.

From Switzerland a large number of young men, mostly unmarried, are leaving the Cantons of Berne and Zurich for America. One Colony is bound for Georgia, under the leadership of a Swiss farmer who had long been settled in the United States, and who recently returned to Switzerland for the purpose of bringing out a number of his countrymen. Not a few of the Austrian and German emigrants are destined for the new Catholic colonies in Minnesota or Wisconsin. Others have arranged for the purchase of railroad lands along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, near Bismarck, the present terminus of the road. In many instances German emigrants have disposed of their property at a great sacrifice, but it is stated on good authority that the majority of them will come with money enough, not only to purchase their land, but to stock it well, and to defray the cost of necessary expenses.

MILWAUKEE.

Death of Vicar General Kundig—Sketch of His Career.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Very Reverend Martin Kundig, Vicar General of Milwaukee, died of congestion of the heart at the See House, at ten o'clock this morning aged seventy years. He was attacked with the first symptoms of the disease at eight A. M. Since his dangerous attack of illness three weeks ago, he has steadily improved physically, and that his condition was not such as to cause apprehension was shown by the fact that he conducted early services at the Cathedral this morning.

Father Kundig was born in Switzerland, and came to this country with Archbishop Henni. He was stationed at Detroit at the time of the cholera epidemic in 1834, and performed herculean labor, attending upon the sick, expended every dollar of his private fortune and ran deeply in debt in self-sacrificing duty. This, with the financial revulsion of 1837, loaded him with a burden which took years to lift. He came to Milwaukee in 1842; was Vicar General fifteen years; was highly esteemed by Bishop Henni and the people of this city and State. Arrangements for his funeral will be made on Saturday.

ORANGES CHEAP.

The Market Glutted With the Yellow Mediterranean Fruit.

[New York World.]

Oranges have seldom if ever been as cheap in the city as they are now. The crop in Florida and abroad has been unusually large. The Valencia crop alone was over 2,000,000 cases or 800,000,000 oranges, and it is principally with foreign oranges, being more highly esteemed and generally received in a riper and better condition, are in much better demand, and consequently sold at higher prices as fast as they arrive. "We consider," said a prominent commission merchant yesterday, "the Florida oranges the best that grows. Of course you can pick out just as good oranges from a lot of Valencia or Messina fruit but the general standard of the fruit is not so high as that which is produced in Florida. The latter are selling now at about $5 a box, while the former bring only about $2 50 a box. With one exception there is not much difference in good oranges no matter where they come from. That is, a good Valencia or Messina orange looks and tastes about the same as a good Florida orange. A good orange may be judged by its appearance. It is heavy, smooth-skinned and of a dark or reddish color. The common notion that a rough skin is an indication of a good orange is incorrect, though of course you may sometimes find a good orange with a rough skin. An exception is the Mandarin, orange, which though very small is, on account of its peculiar flavor, more highly esteemed that any other. It is grown chiefly in the neighborhood of Palermo, Sicily, and rarely reaches this country because of its peculiarly perishable nature. It is said to derive its name from being originally found in China. A few Mandarin oranges grow on the coast of Mississippi at Pass Christian Bay, St. Louis and thereabouts. Lemons have not thus far been cultivated with success in this country. The bulk of the crop is raised in the neighborhood of Messina in the island of Sicily. A few, however, are raised near Naples, and also about Menton in France and Malaga in Spain. The Menton lemons reach New York in July and August, and those of Malaga in September, October and November. The Messina lemons keep coming all the year round. The largest lemons are not necessarily the best. The best indication of a good lemon is a smooth skin."

NEW POSTAL CONVENIENCES.

Double Postal Cards, Letter Sheet and Double Letter Envelopes.

The clause in the Postoffice Appropriation bill which provides for the double postal card, also provides for a letter sheet envelope, which is to be stamped as envelopes are now stamped, and a double letter envelope. The double postal card is in size similar to the present one cent card. It bears at both upper corners a one cent stamp and lines are drawn from the centre, sloping downwards to each lower corner, to be written upon. The writer of the card uses the right hand side and the receiver uses the left hand side for his reply. The double letter envelope is stamped twice, and the sender uses the right and the receiver the left hand side in writing the address. At the back of the envelope is a double gummed flap divided by a perforated line. The lower one is used for sealing by the sender, and the receiver uses his knife along the perforated line and has a row gummed flap ready for use. The letter sheet envelope is designed to do away with outer envelopes. Its patentee claims great merit for it for the reason that it often occurs that the date which a writing has been mailed cannot be ascertained because the envelope has been lost. Here letter and envelope are one. The new law does not direct the Postmaster-General to issue these patented conveniences. It only allows him the discretion to do so. The Postoffice Department had nothing to do with having this clause inserted in the bill.

The Lamentable End of a Fox Chase

Some frivolous people at Allentown, Pa., the other day undertook to make the noble sport of fox-chasing odious. Profiting by the unfortunate experiences of some of the New York sportsmen who turned their foxes loose and were never able to find them again, the Allentown sportsmen led the animal over a trail and secured him for future use. The hounds were turned out and for some time followed the trail beautifully, but at the very moment when the chase seemed to promise a most successful conclusion the pack became confused and went off in the most unaccountable directions, as if twenty foxes had divided at that point and gone twenty different ways. When this remarkable thing had been investigated it was found that somebody, not understanding the sublime character of fox-chase, had dragged an odorous and detestible mackeral over the trail and at the critical point had broken into a whole lot of trails, so that each hound could have one all to himself. The mackeral trail is not a new idea, but its successful introduction on

Weekly Post.

J. F. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 15, 1879

PRICE OF THE GREAT FRAUD

The statement printed elsewhere of what Mr. HAYES has paid the men who counted him in, although not embodied in the POTTER report, is tabulated from the evidence elicited by that committee, and is as reliable as can be made up, considering the motive of the administration for concealment. It shows there is distributed from the United States Treasury among the conspirators of the Presidential theft, as the wages for service rendered and the price of secrecy, the extraordinary sum of $254,765 annually, which will aggregate in the four years of his Fraudulency's administration considerable over *one million of dollars!* In the way of bribery there is hardly any thing in history to equal this. But the undertaking was a big one and had to be well paid for. It reversed the honest and legal vote of two States, and revolutionized the will of 4,300,000 American citizens, who cast their ballots for TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

Nor does this extraordinary exhibit show the full expenditure in the interest of the Great Fraud. Part of the army of the United States and thousands of officeholders, in the closing months of GRANT'S reign, were active agents in making it possible. The HAYES administration is permeated by a system of rewards for participation in it or to secure silence as to the metheds adopted. It has tainted every department of the Federal Government. The Judiciary has felt its blight, and the National army its disgrace. It is not possible to estimate the cost in money or gauge the injury and dishonor it has inflicted on our system of government.

It is to make impossible a repetition of this gigantic crime in 1880 the Democrats in Congress have exercised the righteous and constitutional power of the representatives of the people, in demanding the repeal of the odious system of laws under which the HAYES usurpation and theft worked its shameless way into American history.

EDUCATING SOUTHERN NEGROES

We find in the Boston *Advertiser* a very interesting letter from ex-Governor JOSEPH E. BROWNE of Georgia—a "war governor" of that State—on the subject of negro education, detailing the steps that have been taken by the people of Georgia to further the education of the colored people. Appreciating the fact, says the Governor, that the negroes could never be good citizens and exercise intelligently the duties and rights of freemen, unless elevated to a higher grade of intelligence, the people of Georgia moved in the matter earlier than other Southern States. We quote:

> Laws have been enacted here placing the children of the white and colored races on an equality, in proportion to numbers, so far as the distribution and use of the school fund is concerned. It is true our schools are kept separate, but they receive the same amount of money per capita that the white children do, and we are taxed, as you are aware, about as much as our condition will enable us to pay for the purpose of common school education. On this point, too, we hear but little murmuring, our people very generally agreeing that it is important to educate the children of both races, and submitting with a good deal of cheerfulness to the tax they pay for that purpose.

The Governor then states the necessity of a higher education for many of the colored race, than that afforded by the public school, was also freely acceded by the people of Georgia, and they now vote a negro college $8,000 a year, being the same amount given by the State to the university for whites. This appropriation is incorporated in the Constitution of the State formed in 1878. Governor BROWNE says:

> Thus, you see, the State of Georgia has dealt liberally with the colored race. This grows out of the fact that our representatives, both in the Legislature and the convention, were obliged, in order to meet the requirements of their constituents, to adopt such line of policy as looks to the elevation of the colored race. This is what popular sentiment now requires.

The concluding paragraph of the Governor's letter will be read with interest:

> While speaking of the feeling that exists between the two races, I might here remark that hundreds of thousands of Southern men laid down their lives during the late unfortunate strife to sustain their view of the Government, and especially to sustain slavery. And hundreds of thousands more would have made the same sacrifice if it could have resulted in success, so earnest and strong was the conviction on our part that we were right, and that it was best for both races that slavery exist. An experience of a little over a dozen years under the new order of things, which we supposed to be insupportable, has shown us that we were mistaken in many of our most cherished ideas. While the abolition of slavery has been a terrible loss to us in a pecuniary point of view, and has resulted most disastrously to many intelligent and estimable families, we are led now to conclude that it was the will of Providence that it should occur, and that in the future our children and their posterity will be a more prosperous, self-reliant, useful, and happy people than they would have been if the institution had been maintained. And I think I may now say, without any exaggeration, that not one white citizen in every one hundred, probably not one in every five hundred, in Georgia, and I believe the same feeling to exist generally in the South, would vote to re-establish slavery, or would consent to have it re-established under any circumstances.
>
> I trust a wise Providence will bring great good to both races out of what appeared to us at the time to be an overwhelming calamity.

THE PRICE OF IT.

The New York *Sun* prints the same table we gave in THE POST, of the rewards paid by HAYES to the men who counted him in, in Louisiana and Florida, with later additions. The pension roll now includes the names of one hundred and thirteen individuals who did HAYES service in various ways in the two States. Their rewards range from the $17,500 a year paid NOYES and STOUGHTON for representing the purity and grandeur of American institutions in France and Russia, to the petty nine hundred dollars a year awarded the smaller fry villains as Custom House gaugers. Making a reasonable allowance for fees, where they stand in lieu of salaries, the sum total per annum which these men receive, who made the counting-in conspiracy successful, is $267,715, which will amount in the four years that HAYES must remain as the *de facto* President to $1,070,860!

This is the price of the stolen Presidency, paid directly to those concerned in stealing it, from the United States Treasury, on the order of Fraudulent HAYES, as rewards for services rendered and secrets guarded. One million dollars is the price paid by HAYES for the stolen Presidency, and the Treasury of the nation supplies the money that bought the nation's dishonor.

THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE.

The endurance of the Supervisors act is deemed specially necessary by the Republicans *in the interest of honest elections*, and it is practically a fixed fact that the President will do nothing to further its repeal.—*Dispatch.*

Put into plain English this means that Mr. HAYES will interpose his veto to prevent the repeal of the Supervisor and Marshal law, when the repealing bill passes Congress. He can plead no constitutional reasons to justify his veto, and it will have to rest on the partizan necessities of the Republican party.

It is rather absurd to hear this law spoken of, after the experience in New York and Philadelphia, in 1876 and last fall, as "in the interest of honest elections." It is in the interest of a political party precisely as the distribution of the Federal patronage is, and by no statement of facts or process of reasoning, can it appear otherwise. The humiliation of it is that Democrats are compelled to pay out of the public treasury their share of the expenses of this electioneering machinery of their opponents. If the conditions were reversed, and the Democrats had control of this machinery as the Republicans have, who can doubt there would be "a long, loud and continuous howl" from the Republicans for its repeal. This proves it a partizan law, in its perversion of the powers of the Federa Government and lavish use of the public moneys, to advance the interests of a political party. The *Dispatch* knows that the law holds just about the same relation to "honest elections" as the action of a partizan committee does. It was constructed and is used for partizan purposes. The surprising thing of the whole business is the cheek of the Republicans in holding on to the law; in asking us Democrats to pay their campaigning expenses, and invest their ward bummers with extraordinary powers in making arrests for political causes, in order to intimidate voters and control elections. That's what it means.

At first there was a feeble pretence the law was necessary to protect the colored voters of the South in their voting rights. This was exploded at once by the report of the Attorney General to Congress, showing that in 1876, of $275,296 expended under the law, $230,522 were distributed as follows:

New York	$166,020
Pennsylvania	33,500
California	10,208
Illinois	6,745
New Jersey	11,876
Massachusetts	2,083
Expenses in Northern States	$230,522

Leaving less than $45,000 expended at the South. The $230,522 used at the North, paid for the services of nearly twelve thousand Deputy Marshalls and Supervisors employed as Republican electioneering agents. This was a formidable force of partisan strikers, and no doubt did such effective work the Republican managers are naturally loth to loose them. Their labors were concentrated in doubtful Congressional districts in northern cities. The same course was adopted in 1879, and the Republicans scored Congressional gains last fall, through the labors of these well paid allies, armed with powers not permitted to State or city officers.

The operations of DAVENPORT in New York with his "iron cages," for the imprisonment of Democratic voters, throws a flood of light on how the Supervisor and Marshal law was handled "in the interest of honest elections." In 1876 DAVENPORT drew for himself from the treasury $19,383; he employed 3,570 supervisors and marshals at an expense of $71,900; in all he expended $94,587. Last fall he employed 2,575 deputies at an expense of $57,000. His own bill, which amounted in 1876 to $19,383, he has not yet sent in, but will probably be double what it was two years ago, for last fall he had made before him, by his own clerks, 4,000 informations against naturalized voters and issued as many warrants. Many hundreds of these unoffending, unsuspecting citizens were arrested on election day, when about to cast their ballots, and carried before this tool of the Republican party. If they declared themselves Republicans they were released. (This fact was brought out in the recent investigation by a Congressional Committee.) If they promised not to vote, they were permitted to go, in custody of an officer to see that they did not vote. If they insisted on their right, bail was refused and they were thrust into an iron cage, capable of containing a number of prisoners, kept in the United States Court building for DAVENPORT'S uses. We have in the annexed extract a description of what took place in DAVENPORT'S court room on election day last fall, in the language of the counsel of one of the arrested men, who was an eye witness of the proceeding:

> Such a scene as the room of this Court presented on that election day has never before been witnessed in this or in any country, and it is to be hoped never will again. From early morning until after the polls were closed these rooms were packed and jammed with a mass of prisoners and marshals. Not only were they crowded beyond their capacity, but the halls and corridors were thronged with those who were unable to obtain admission, so that the counsel representing the prisoners and the bondsmen who were to be offered to secure their release, had the greatest difficulty and were frequently unsuccessful in obtaining entrance. In addition to all this was this delectable iron "pen" on the upper floor, in which men were crowded until it resembled the "black hole of Calcutta," and where they were kept for hours, hungry, thirsty, suffering in every way, until their cases could be reached. With scarcely an exception these men had gone to the polls expecting to be absent but a short time. Many of them were thinly clad. Numbers had sick wives or relatives. Some were sick themselves. There were carmen who had left their horses standing in the public streets; men whose situations depended upon their speedy return; men who wished to leave the city on certain trains. Every imaginable vexation, inconvenience and wrong which the mind can conceive existed in their cases, so that it was painful for the counsel who were endeavoring to secure their release to approach sufficiently near the railing to hear their piteous appeals and witness the distress which they had no power to alleviate. And over all this pushing, struggling, complaining crowd Mr. Commissioner John I. Davenport sat supreme, with a sort of oriental magnificence, calmly indifferent to everything but the single fact that no man who was arrested was allowed to vote.

This is an illustration of what actually happened under this law, which the *Dispatch* declares "in the interest of honest elections."

All these infamous proceedings were against innocent naturalized citizens. They intended to vote the Democratic ticket; that was their crime. Not one of the two thousand men arrested on DAVENPORT'S orders on election day by his Deputy Marshals has ever been tried or convicted of illegal voting. Their naturalized papers, on which they had voted since 1868, have been declared legal by both Federal and State courts. The game was one of intimidation, pure and simple.

And to crown the infamy Democrats are called on to sustain and back up these outrages, by voting what money DAVENPORT requires, that he may repeat his infamous oppression and intimidation of voters at the Presidential election in 1880. "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing." If we insist these crimes against the ballot-box and the rights of citizens shall cease, HAYES threatens to veto the appropriation bills and stop the wheels of government. We don't believe he will do anything of the kind. At any rate the Democracy are ready for the issue. The party has never been more compact and determined on any question than it is on this.

HURRAH for JIM BLAINE! There's no getting away from that free, off-hand, knew-you-all-your-life, and your uncle, aunts and cousin manner of his. His rabid politics are merely make-believe, and when he gets away from the dried apples, dyspepsia and ginger pop of the Maineiacs, to the peach-and-honey, oyster, terrapin, and fried chicken of "old Virginy" he comes out strong and in good form. In his speech at Richmond on Friday, to the Tobacco Exchange, he sang paeans in honor of Virginia staples. "Tobacco and whisky," he said, "yield us over a hundred millions of dollars government tax a year. Show me any two virtues that pay as well!" The *Herald* correspondent continues about this speech:

> Mr. Blaine made a speech, which is regarded by some as a strong bid for the Southern vote in the Presidential race in 1880. He was lustily cheered, and in rising to acknowledge the applause said he was born on the border of Virginia and had often traveled her soil, but had never before met a Virginia audience. He believed that in his votes in Congress no man could go further or stay longer in desire to promote the material prosperity of Virginia. "If I know myself," he said, "I would vote for Virginia as quickly as for Maine—for the South as quickly as for New England." The patient and heroic endurance of Virginia, under circumstances that might well have discouraged the bravest, had enlisted for her the sympathies and admiration of the whole universe, and it could not be in his heart to think anything of her but kindly. His maternal grandmother, whose tender memory was every hour present in his breast, was born ont this sacred soil, and he belonged to a family which maintains that blood is thicker than water. If he differed with Virginians on some things he was with them on others. "Whenever my voice can have influence to promote your prosperity you can rely upon me as upon one of your own noble and distinguished sons." The expression was general, after seeing and hearing him, that "Jim Blaine doesn't seem to be such a bad fellow, after all."

THE annual report of the Controller was made to Councils Monday. The aggregate of municipal indebtedness, not including avenue bonds, is $8,590,729 37; street bonds under Penn avenue act, $5,127,700, making a grand total of $13,718,429 37. The receipts at the City Treasury for the year were $2,133,484 94, and the disbursements $1,885,484 13. We happen to have before us a copy of HARRIS' *Directory* for 1839, just forty years ago, which shows the receipts of the city for the year 1837 as follows:

City tax	$24,618
Poor tax	7,600
School	14,678
Water rent	14,000
Store licenses	4,292
Total	$65,188

And in addition there was collected $19,570 county taxes in the city. The figures are curious, but not instructive

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THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia, yesterday, passed off much as usual. There was a small minority intent on mischief, and severely critical of the management of the road, but it accomplished nothing. A resolution for a railroad express line, cutting down high salaries, and directing the company's own sleeping and parlor cars be placed on the road, was referred to the Board of Directors. The resolutions adopted indorse the management of the road, recognize the value of the trust fund, and sympatize with Col. SCOTT in his failing health.

Murder and Life Insurance.

Another Hunter-Armstrong case comes to us from Reading, Pennsylvania. An old man named Ruber, residing in a retired part of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, was murdered, it is alleged, last December, in order to collect about $15,000 in policies of insurance upon his life. Ruber, it appears, had neither family nor near relatives in the country. His life was insured at one time for the benefit of mere acquaintances for nearly $30,000, but the beneficiaries, who were also the payers of the premiums, were unable to meet the payments, and only $15,000 remained payable at Ruber's death. There were suspicious circumstances connected with the old man's death, and the insurance companies resolved to investigate before paying the large amount for which Ruber's death made them liable. The result of their inquiries has been the arrest of five men charged with murder and conspiracy. Two of the men were hired for $1,500 to do the killing and the other three were the persons to whom the policies of insurance were payable. According to the story of one Peters, who swears to the affidavit on which the alleged conspirators and murderers were arrested, his suspicions being aroused, he stationed himself in a wood and saw the two hired villains throw Ruber from a plank crossing a shallow stream, and then hold his head under water until he was dead.

The story is sufficiently horrible. Taken in connection with the recent Hunter-Armstrong case, at Camden, New Jersey, it shows that life insurance has its horrors. When men permit their lives to be insured for the benefit of strangers, whether creditors or not, it would not be improper for both insurer and insured to reflect on the possibility of crime coming to shorten the life of the insured.

Fine Point in Etiquette.

(New York Times.)

Some days before the adjournment of Congress, as the story goes, good-natured and ponderous Senator McCreery of Kentucky, was waddling down Pennsylvania avenue, when a dapper young gentleman, one of that class which delights "society girls" by exclaiming at intervals during a fashionable reception: "Have you been very gay this season?" approached him with the question: "Ah, Senator, how do do; I called on you this morning. Did you get my card?"

"Yes," said the Senator dryly, "I got the card; but what did you mean by writing 'E. P.' in the corner of it."

"Oh that," said the young gentleman, evidently delighted at being able to give information, "that, you know, means 'en *personne*,' in other words, 'left in person.'"

"Yes, yes," said the Senator meditatively, "I see."

The next day Mr. McCreery again met the young man, and this time going up to him, said, "Ah, by the way, I called on you this morning: did you get my card?"

"Yes, Sir; yes," was the reply, "I got it; but, I say, Senator, what in the world did you mean by writing 'S. B. A. N.' in the corner of it?"

"What!" cried the old gentleman, laughing all over his big face, "didn't you understand that? I'm surprised. What should I mean but 'sent by a nigger?'"

"Befoh de Wah."

(New York Times.)

Col. T. B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of North Carolina, and one of the most popular men who ever visit Washington, was recently in Charleston, S. C., and while there fell in with an ancient Democrat of the last-ditch school, who, knowing nothing of his radicalism, kindly offered to show him over the town. It was a beautiful night, and the Colonel consented.

As is usual in the South, politics were a great deal discussed, and the Democrat, true to his faith, frequently assured Keogh that "since de wah, Sah," the people of the South had nothing to live for. At last they reached the Battery, and the Colonel, looking out on the beautiful moon-lit bay, grew tired of hearing his guide's complaints, and exclaimed:

"Well, now, it seems to me that you gentlemen of the South have much to be thankful for. You have a most productive soil, a magnificent climate, and that moon; just look at that beautiful moon!"

For a moment the South Carolinian was silent, but he was not vanquished. Equal to the emergency, he at length replied: "Oh, of course, there's some truth in what you say, Sah; but, you ought to have seen dat moon befoh de wah!"

Abraham's Jewel.

[Forney's Progress.]

There is a Rabbinical story which tells the value in which pearls were held in the early ages, only one object in nature being thought to be placed above them: "On approaching Egypt Abraham locked Sarah in a chest that none might behold her dangerous beauty. But when he was come to the place of paying customs the collector said, 'Pay us the custom;' and he said, 'I will pay the custom.' They said to him, 'Thou carriest clothes;' and he said, 'I will pay for clothes.' Then they said to him, 'Thou carriest gold,' and he answered them, 'I will pay for my gold.' On this they further said to him, 'Surely, thou bearest the finest silk:' he replied, 'I will pay custom for the finest silk.' Then said they, 'Surely, it must be pearls that thou takest with thee;' and he only answered, 'I will pay for pearls.' Seeing that they could name nothing of value for which the patriarch was not willing to pay custom, they said, 'It cannot be—but open thou the box and let us see what is within.' So they opened the box, and 'the whole land of Egypt was illuminated by the lustre of Sarah's beauty—far exceeding even that of pearls.'"

Very Frenchy.

(Paris Paper.)

A painter commenced a portrait of a young girl belonging to the best society. For some reason or other a misunderstanding arose between the family of the young girl and the artist. The painter, having begun the work, took advantage of the head, which was pretty, added the body of a nymph destitutute of drapery. The picture appeared at the last exhibition, and was seen by the family, accompanied by some friends. "Oh! mon dieu!" said a lady, on recognizing the face of the young lady, on a very low-necked torso. "Did your daughter sit to the painter in that way?" "You can't think so," replied the mother, curtly. "The artist did it entirely from memory."

A Woman's Devotion.

[Paris Letter in Baltimore Gazette.]

They told a story about her illustrative of her devotion to her husband. When the French army was engaged in the Italian campaign, Madame de MacMahon happened one day to be with the Empress Eugenie, when the telegrams announcing the victory of Magenta were received. The Empress began to read the dispatch from her husband aloud. It gave a sad list of the generals who had been killed and wounded, winding up with the words, "And General MacMahon ——." Thereupon, Madame de MacMahon uttered a shriek of despair and sank back half-fainting, but was instantly revived by the concluding words of the phrase, "has been created Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta!"

French Lottery Incidents.

(Paris Paper.)

Madame K. ran away. Monsieur had a great idea. He announced that he had won 50,000 francs in the lottery, and behold, madame returned to his loving arms. A pretty girl won a musket in the lottery. When they gave it to her she asked, "Don't they give a soldier with it?"

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

YES, GIVE HIS NAME.

"What makes your lips so awful sore?"
Asked Sarah's cross-eyed pap;
And Sarah to the old man said—
"It's caused by a small chap."
Then Sarah's youngest brother—
As yet unknown to fame—
Looked Sarah in the eye, and asked—
"What is the small chap's name?"

LENT.

If any coarse, unfeeling feller
Asks the loan of your umbreller,
Tell him it's Lent.

If any tramp presumes to foller
And begs the loan of half a dollar,
Tell him it's Lent.

And so tell all who come to borrow
Some treasured article to-morrow—
Tell 'em it's Lent.

—*St. Louis Times.*

A LOVER'S QUESTION.

A little mole is growing, John,
Just underneath my chin;
It gives me so much grief, dear John,
I'm growing pale and thin.
Another one is coming, John,
Just here beneath my ear,
And I will be disfigured, John,
For life, I sadly fear.
And so I want to ask you, John,
Will e'er your love grow cold?
O, answer me at once, dear John,
Will you love me when I'm moled?

—*Somerville Jour.*

BOSTON'S expenses this year are estimated at $9,870,220.

IN Indiana farmers are hiring hands for the year at from $12 to $18 a month.

FORNEY'S *Progress* states that there are forty women doctors in Philadelphia.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN says Anna Dickinson is the Wendell Phillips of her sex.

A STATE "mass" temperance convention at Columbus, Ohio, the other day, numbered 40 persons.

THE number of vacant houses in the suburbs of Philadelphia, to say nothing of the city is very large.

"ON no man of modern times," says the *Pall Mall* "has so much literature been expended as that which has been expended on Turner, the painter."

ARNAUD, the private Secretary of Gambetta, is only six feet three. He labors for love, as he receives an income of $20,000 a year from Mme. Guichard.

JEFFERSON DAVIS paid Mrs. S. A. Dorsey $5,500 for the orange orchard at Beauvoir, near Mississippi City, and it is not only one of the most beautiful, but one of the most valuable on the sea-coast.

MISS INGERSOLL, sister of ex-Governor Chamberlain's wife, is said to be the best woman stenographer in the United States. She sometimes reports Congressional investigating committees. She earns several thousand dollars a year.

ONE-SEVENTH of the government is reported to have declared for Bayard. Carl Schurz says that if the Democrats put the Delaware statesman up he'll vote for him if all the Chandlers and Logans in the land shriek Satan up from the realms below.

NEWS that Cornelius J. Vanderbilt had been awarded a million dollars out of his father's estate was received with grim satisfaction in Hartford, Conn. The *Courant* of that city remarks that Mr. V. will please return and settle a few unpaid bills among tailors, grocers and others.

THE St. Louis *Times* notes a funny coincidence which occurred at the Olympic Theatre in that city on Thursday evening last. Just as Miss Emma Abbott was entering the dress-circle the minstrels struck up the popular refrain of "Whoa, Emma." The prima donna was terribly taken aback. "There's that horrid song!" she exclaimed. "It follows me wherever I go."

IN Strasbourg 250 people are engaged in the business of cramming geese for the manufacture of *pate de foie gras*. In order to bring the birds' livers up to the proper condition of disease thirty pounds of food are required. Twenty-three Strasbourgers have the monopoly of the trade, receiving altogether about a quarter of a million dollars yearly income, nearly four-fifths of which is for the liver.

The Cleveland *Leader* has been interviewing the prominent Republicans in its vicinity, and finds that they are all for Garfield for Governor, but as he is out of the question the next best man is Taft. They think he would unite all the interests. The opinion seemed general that Garfield would be the next Senator from Ohio and a formidable candidate for President.

POSITIVE romance epitomized: Miss Martha Ruggan, a pretty young school teacher, of Cleburne, Texas, was engaged to be married to Henry Crowley, of Little Rock, Arkansas. The wedding was set for April—showers and flowers. On Wednesday she received an invitation to attend the wedding of Crowley and a Little Rock woman. In a few minutes she died by her own hand.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN, on being asked if she considered it would make a bad precedent to pay Archbishop Purcell's debts, answered: "A bad precedent! Why, it would be a good precedent. You might as well say we should stand by and see a man drown, with folded hands, for fear of establishing a bad precedent by saving him. If I had $1,000,000 I would give it to the Archbishop if it would save him."

AT Rochester, New York, a letter mailed on the 9th of last December has accomplished the circuit of the globe in eighty-seven days. It left San Francisco December 11, Hong Kong January 17, London February 22, and arrived back to Rochester March 8. This is the fastest time on record, and probably the best obtainable without an acceleration of the speed of steamships and locomotives on the routes traversed, the letter having exactly hit every one of the numerous connections.

RICHMOND opens her arms to the stalwart Senator from Maine. Senator Blaine, flanked on one side by Senator Jones of Nevada, and on the other by Representative Loring of Massachusetts, walked into the Commercial Club room as the guest of the club on Friday night last, and an hour later drifted over to the hospitable mansion of the Westmoreland Club. Saturday the party passed down the river to Drewry's Bluff and in the afternoon were welcomed at the Tobacco Exchange.

THE Italian Ministry of Public Works has issued the concession for the construction of the Vesuvius Railway. The line will run along that part of the mountain which has been proved, after the experience of many years, to be the least exposed to the eruptions. The works are to be commenced immediately, and it is believed that it will come into use during the present year. A sufficient number of carriages are being built to convey 600 persons during the day. The line is to be constructed upon an iron bridge, built after a patented system.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

The Body of a Woman Exhumed After Five Weeks' Burial.

An Inquest Held and Her Husband Arrested on Suspicion.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
CONFLUENCE, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA., March 12, 1879.

William Glissan and his wife attended church at this place on Saturday evening, February 3d. They returned home about eight o'clock. On Sunday the neighbors were startled by the report that Mrs. Glissan was dangerously ill from injuries received by having fallen on her doorstep on the night previous after her return from church. The lady lingered in great agony till the Monday evening following, when death ensued. On Wednesday, February 5th, the remains were buried in the cemetery at this place and the incident was soon forgotten by most people except the relatives of the deceased.

The husband and wife, it is alleged, had frequent bitter quarrels. Her relatives knew this and suspected that Mrs. Glissan's sudden death may have been the result of foul play. The suspicion grew stronger as time wore on and on Monday, at the earnest request of her friends, Justice Haggerty acting as Deputy Coroner, had the body exhumed. Three well known physicians of this county were authorized to make a *post mortem* examination, which was completed this morning. Deputy Haggerty then summoned Messrs. J. Umberson, S. Umble, A. Markley, William Frantz, H. Griffith and E. Thomas as a jury. At the inquest the physicians gave their testimony to the effect that Mrs. Glissan's skull had been fractured. Testimony was also produced about the quarrels of William Glissan and his deceased wife, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Anna B. Glissan had come to her death through foul play.

Constable Dean of Henry Clay township, was directed to arrest William Glissan on suspicion, which order he obeyed to-day. The constable started with his protege to Uniontown, but it is reported that Glissan escaped from the officer.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]
GLISSAN SAFE IN JAIL.

UNIONTOWN, March 12.—The report that William Glissan, arrested on suspicion of having killed his wife, had escaped from custody, is false. Constable Dean of Henry Clay township, safely landed his prisoner in jail. Glissan still insists that his wife's injuries were caused by her falling upon the door step, and asserts his innocence. There is great excitement throughout the vicinity of Confluence about the supposed murder.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

A Reminiscence of Guerrilla Warfare in the Rebellion.

Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars in Coin Unearthed After Being Buried Eighteen Years.

MARROW-BONE, CUMBERLAND CO., KY., March 11.—During the last week a sensation of considerable interest came to the surface. It was nothing more or less than the discovery and recovery of a vast amount of gold, silver and precious stones which have been buried since the beginning of the war in a small cave on the farm of Robert O. Willis, one mile south of this town. The treasure consists of about $65,000 in gold and silver coin, and about $10,000 (present value) of jewelry, such as diamond rings, pins, earrings, etc. It appears that Mr. Willis placed all these valuables in an old sugar kettle, which he buried in the extreme end of the cave, covering it over with boards and loose rocks from the sides of the cave. His wife alone he informed in regard to the precise spot where the treasure had been secreted. Of course, it would have been very imprudent to have imparted such an important secret to any other person or persons.

A few weeks after secreting all this treasure, Mr. Willis mysteriously disappeared. It is supposed he was killed by guerillas on the Cumberland river, whither he had gone with several head of cattle to ship to Nashville. He was never heard of afterward, and his wife mourned for him until the day of her death, which occurred last Saturday, March 1st. Although she was well aware that there was a fortune buried in that cave, yet she did not impart her secret to any person, and having a good income from the farm, had no particular need of any of the money, so she thought she would let it remain there, as it was fully as safe as it could be elsewhere. Grief over the loss of her husband, and having poor health combined, rendered her somewhat careless and indifferent. She lived alone with an old negro man and his wife as her servants and companions. They were old slaves—belonged to her father—had nursed her in her infancy, and she was perfectly content. She had no children or near relatives, and a few days before death claimed her as his own, she imparted the secret of the hidden treasure to these old servants, also to Rev. John D. Hogan, her pastor, and Messrs. Owsley & Gore, her attorneys, summoned to execute her last will and testament.

The treasure was found according to directions, all safe and sound and in first-class condition, and it was opened in her presence. She bequeathed her jewelry and $40,000 to her old servants, also the old homestead, a rich farm of some 200 acres. The remainder she ordered to be invested in securities for her husband's benefit, should he turn up alive in twenty years. If not, that it be donated to Catholic charitable institutions that may be greatly in need of it at that time, in Louisville, Ky., the interest to be given from now on yearly to the orphan asylum there. This vast treasure was taken to Glasgow, Ky., yesterday, and shipped from there to Louisville, where it will be deposited for the present with the Safe Deposit Company. The old colored servants who are thus abundantly rewarded for their devotion expressed the wish that their portion of the treasure be invested for them, as they did not wish to keep it in the house, fearing they would be murdered for it.

The cave wherein the treasure has laid undisturbed for so many years has been visited the last few days by many curious persons, and our citizens have been greatly excited over an event of such extraordinary interest.

I forgot to mention that Mrs. Willis bequeathed $1,000 to her home paper, the Glasgow (Ky.) *Times*, which, she asserts in her will, was a source of great comfort to her in her sorrow, bringing weekly news from her old home in Barren county, Ky., and thus, for once in the history of the times, a newspaper is kindly remembered in "a last will and testament."

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

A Woman Comes to Life In Her Coffin Just Before Burial.

(From the Portland Oregonian.)

Particulars of a very singular occurrence have just come to light. It appear that a Mrs. Owenslagle, who lives about five or six miles southwest of this city, was taken suddenly and violently ill several days ago, and in a short time died to all appearance. The remains gave every indication that the vital spark had forever flown. The friends and relatives were convinced that the lady was dead, and preparations were accordingly made for the interment of the remains. Saturday, the body was dressed for burial and placed in a coffin. The friends began to collect at the residence of the bereaved family. Suddenly a slight moan was heard to issue from the coffin in which the body had but recently been placed. This very unexpected noise greatly startled the assembled neighbors and the people were about to rush from the room, when the husband of the supposed deceased lady approached the coffin and was astonished to find the body moist and warm. A closer examination disclosed the fact that the woman was breathing. Restoratives were applied and the supposed dead came back to life and soon was able to sit up and converse. It is needless to add that the father and other members of the family were overjoyed to have the wife and mother restored to them. Singular as this circumstance may seem, we are assured that it is run in every particular.

A Level-Headed Dead Man.

(Baltimore American.)

The following is an extract from the will of a gentleman who was a citizen of and who died recently in Baltimore county, and which he directed should be read at his funeral. The leading traits of his character throughout his life were honesty and truthfulness, and the extract shows how he, as a dying man, viewed the popular and fashionable funeral pageantry of the day: "In view of the uncertainty of life, I hereby commit to writing my last wishes with regard to the manner and means used for the disposal of my mortal remains. First, I wish my body to be clothed in a plain shroud. I wish no flowers nor mock display. I object to my body being carried to the church. I wish it to be removed from my earthly home to its last resting place, there to rest, unmarked, unless at some future time some child or children are moved so to do. Most earnestly I request that nothing called mourning shall be worn by my family, as I am persuaded this has become a solemn mockery. If the heart is not the fountain from whence these emotions flow they can never emanate from this source. Above all, I wish no undeserved eulogies pronounced over my remains. If there was one trait in my character worthy of imitation then imitate it, and with the last look bury all of my imperfections and infirmities with my remains. Without reflecting upon my friends, I may allude to one infirmity of our natures, that is, in vying with each other to show our consideration and respect for them that are beyond this influence. There was time, but the opportunity is lost. If I may select the ground for a few remarks, it is from these words. 'Unprofitable tenant.' Lastly, in order to satisfy the curious, and avoid reflections upon my family, I request—— or the minister officiating to read this publicly at my funeral. J. H. S."

A Parisian Incident.

Paris Letter.

The other evening a convival gathering where all the guests did not happen to be of the same political opinions, as they sat down to dinner one said to the company:

"Gentlemen, I should, before we begin dinner, make an explanation of one of my peculiarities. It sometimes happens that when I have a little wine on board I take it into my head to jibe people who are not of my way of thinking in politics. I assure you that I mean nothing serious by such an action, and if I should appear to be rude you will make a little allowance and not lay it to my account."

As he seated himself another guest a man seven feet high and with a head like a "jambon de Cincinnati," arose and said as courteously:

"Gentlemen, I too should like to make a explanation of my peculiarities. It sometimes happens that when I have a little wine on board and some one begins to jibe me for my way of thinking in politics I take it into my head to wring his darn neck or pitch him out of the second-story window. I assure you I mean nothing serious by such an action, and if I should appear rude you will make allowance and not lay it to my account."

Not a word of politics was spoken at the table that evening and all went merry as a marriage-bell.

The Tide is Rising.

[New York Public.]

The tide is rising. It is no longer possible to dispute the proof that business is increasing in volume since its increased safety was assured by resumption. Exclusive of stock speculation here, business represented by payments through twenty-two clearing houses of the country in February, 1879, was about 11 8-10 per cent. greater in values than in February, 1878, notwithstanding the decline of about 10 per cent. in average prices. The uniformity of decrease in manufacturing predominates, and of increase at points where larger wholesale traffic centres, is very suggestive. Possibly it may indicate that in the retail dealings and in sales for consumption the improvement in quantities sold has not yet been sufficient to counterbalance the decline in prices; but the marked gain in operations at the larger cities is a sure indication of improvement in general business, which will in due time be felt at all points.

A Death Walk.

[N. Y. Sun.]

While Police Officer Van Buskirk stood at Canal and Forsyth streets, Tuesday morning, he saw a nude woman walking slowly and deliberately in the middle of the street. Taking her to be a somnambulist, he determined to lead her quietly to the police station. Accordingly he stepped into the middle of the street, and as he confronted her was startled by her death-like pallor and fixed glassy eyes. She did not seem to notice him and walked straight forward. He rapped for assistance, and, taking hold of her, was about to lead her to the sidewalk, but she fell back into his arms. He lifted her to the curbstone and there found her dead.

Having taken the body to the Eldridge Street Police Station, the officer returned to the neighborhood whence the woman had come, and there he learned that she was Mary Williams of 40 Chrystie street, and that she had been drinking to excess of late. She was twenty-four years of age.

Fashionable Foolishness.

There is no modern fashionable notion quite so absurd as the generally received idea that to be beautiful and attractive a woman must possess a wan, *spirituelle* face and a figure of sylph-like proportions—a fragility in nine cases out of ten the result of disease. By many fashionable belles it is considered a special compliment to be spoken of as frail and delicate. They forget that the naturally delicate face and *petite* figure are very different from the pale and disease-stricken faces that meet us in the city thoroughfares, look out from the luxuriant carriages of wealth, and glide languidly through our crowded drawing-rooms. If disease were unfashionable, as it ought to be, not a lady in the land but would take every possible precaution to secure the fresh, blooming face and well-rounded figure that only health can give. Ladies should remember that much as gentlemen may profess to admire the face and form pales and emaciated by disease, when they choose a wife they prefer a blooming, healthful, bouyant spirited woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the acknowledged standard remedy for female diseases and weaknesses. It has the two-fold advantage of curing the local disease and imparting a vigorous tone to the whole system. It is sold by druggists.

Condensed History.

[Oakland (Cal.) Times, February 21.]

One hundred and forty-seven years ago to-morrow the doctor removed his spectacles and said: "My dear Mrs. Washington, it's a boy!"

WASHINGTON.

Speculations About the Randall-Blackburn Contest for Speaker.

The Probabilities Strong Randall Will be the Next Speaker.

The National Game of Brag a Matter of Sports Strategy.

Mr. Hayes Reported to Have an Attack of Common Sense.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post]

The Speakership Contest.

WASHINGTON, March 11. — Speaker Randall has returned from New York, where rumor has it, he had important consultations with Governor Tilden, on the Speakership and the Presidency, while the fact is the visit was on private and family affairs and had no connection with politics. Both Randall and Blackburn have their headquarters at Willard's, and while Samuel J. is running his campaign on temperance principles, Blackburn runs a side board resplendent with Kentucky's favorite liquids. The friends of both candidates are remarkably active this evening, and each side claims a sure thing, but Randall has unquestionably the most effective workers of the House on his side, while Blackburn has the noisiest. The subsidy and lobby people are all making a savage war on Randall, but this helps him with new members arriving, who are acquainted with the temper of the people. Randall is also opposed as the representative of the Tilden interest, while Blackburn is championed as Thurman's or Hendricks' friend. If there should be difficulty in making a choice in the caucus, McMahon of Ohio, it is believed, will come to the front as a strong man. He could get the Northern Democratic support, and is not objectionable to the South. He has already proved himself to be a sagacious politician and safe counselor, with firmness equal to Randall's and an integrity which cannot be questioned.

Randall's Past Services.

However, are standing him in good stead, in the lively campaign now under full headway. If the House was more strongly Democratic than it is, and if the present Congress did not count the Electoral vote of 1880, Randall would have difficulty in making the race; but as there is danger in the air, and the best and firmest men are needed at the front, it seems almost a political necessity that he should be the Speaker. Blackburn is conceded to be able and honest, but he has not the experience, knowledge of the rules, or coolness of Randall. Relatively the one is a gusher and the other an ice berg. Randall has the Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania, and the backing of such members as Fernando Wood, Morse of Boston, Hurd of Ohio, Tucker and Harris of Virginia, Stephens and other Georgians, Atkins and Whitthorne of Tennessee, the leading Louisiana members, as well as a fair sprinkling from Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and the Carolinas. His friends claim ninety votes for him, and as there will not be more than 146 in the caucus, this number or fifteen less will put him through easily

The Leader of the House.

The *National Republican* to-day prints an interview with Chairman Atkins, of the House Appropriation Committee, who is one of Randall's most efficient lieutenants. In reply to a question as to whether he anticipated any trouble in the organization of the House Atkins is quoted as saying: "No, indeed; the Democrats will elect their Speaker without trouble, in spite of the Greenbackers and Republicans," and then follows this colloquy:

"But won't there be trouble within your party in the selection of a candidate?"

"No. Randall will be the man, without doubt."

Reporter—But won't some of the Democrats bolt the nomination?

Mr. A.—Certainly not. More Republicans will vote for Randall than Democrats for any Republican or Greenbacker that may be brought out. Sam has been a fair man and treated the Republicans fairly, and they appreciate it.

Reporter — How about Blackburn's chances?

Mr. A.—Well, my own opinion is that the Democrats can not afford to elect a Southern man Speaker. I may be wrong, but I don't think so.

The National Brag.

The Nationals have carried into the Speakership canvass the same brag and boasting that runs through all their political movements. They have a bureau here under the management of Dewees, which issues hourly bulletins of astounding progress and certain results. These outside managers are anxious to patch up some sort of a trade by which they can feather their own nests, but the Greenback Congressmen are beginning to see that their only way to secure recognition on the floor and good places on committees, is to carefully avoid embarrassing the Democratic organization of the House. They learn policy just as easy as the old stagers. The Greenback party in the House will be submerged as soon as members settle down to business.

Hayes and the Extra Session.

It is now asserted that Hayes will not veto the repeal of the Supervisor law or of the test oath law, as he regards the rescinding of these acts of war legislation as in the line of his Southern policy. If this is correct, Congress will soon get through its business. Only the Appropriation Committees will be appointed and the Appropriation bills passed, and no new business will be attempted. ARGUS.

[Associated Press.]

A RAPACIOUS CARPET BAGGER.

Spencer, late Senator from Alabama, furnishes an illustration of the power of a member of a Conference Committee to get through legislation wholly personal. He was a member of the Committee on Commerce after the two Houses had insisted upon their disagreements to the River and Harbor bill. The bill was sent to a Committee of Conference to reconcile the disagreements. By reason of Spencer's service on the Commerce Committee, the Vice President assigned him to the Conference Committee. While the other members worried themselves with healing up the differences between the two Houses Spencer kept his eye single on the streams which flow through Dakota, his prospective home, and actually, by dint of bull dog perseverance, succeeded in having put into the bill items aggregating the princely sum of $445,000, distributed as follows in Dakota: St. Mary's channel, $300,000; Red River of the North, $25,000; Yellowstone, $30,000; Vermilion river, $5,000; Cheyenne river survey, $10,000; Upper Mississippi, above Fort Benton, $30,000; Upper Mississippi, above Yellowstone, $45,000. If the proportion to each Senator had been as liberally allotted as it was to Spencer the River and Harbor bill would have aggregated $400,000,000. Spencer will leave here in a day or two to make his home in Dakota, and will evidently point to the Dakota items in the bill to show his new constituency what a carpet bagger can do.

A WARRANT FOR $750,000

from the War Department in favor of Captain Eads for money just appropriated for work done on the Mississippi jetties was honored by the Treasury Department today. This is the largest amount ever paid out of the Treasury under an appropriation to a single individual.

COMPARATIVE PENSION FIGURES.

From present indications the pension payments for the next three years will be larger than the total pension payments for the seventy-three years from the close of the revolutionary war to 1862. Until 1863 the pension list of this country was not large, and would not be excessive now but for the fact that the rate of pensions is one, two, three, four, five, and even ten times as large as formerly—that is, a given disability is provided for at a much higher rate than ever before. For instance, those totally disabled are now paid $72 per month, when formerly they received but $8. Of these, however, there are but 714 on the rolls. For the first twenty-five years after the close of the Revolutionary war the total annual payments on pensions exceeded $100,000 but in four instances. In 1791 it was $175,813; in 1792, $100,242; in 1795, $104,845. The rest of the time up to 1816 the average annual payment was about $84,000, notwithstanding the Revolutionary invalids and widows were to be provided for. If pensioners of the present day were paid at the same rate as those fourteen years after the Revolutionary war, the total pension payments would be less than $1,000,000 annually, instead of $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. Fourteen years after the close of the Revolutionar war, in which about 250,000 American soldiers were engaged first and last, the total payments for pensions for that year, 1795, were $68,673 22.

Fourteen years after our last war, with a total of 2,568,556 Union soldiers engaged, we find the regular pension account about $28,000,000, or more than three hundred times what it was fourteen years after the Revolutionary war, in which there were about one-tenth as many soldiers. In other words, were the ex-soldiers of the present day pensioned at about the same average rate as the ex-soldiers of the Revolutionary war fourteen years after the close of that struggle, the total annual expenditure would be less than one million of dollars. Leaving the arrears of pensions out of the calculation, we find the pensioners of the war of the Rebellion paid about thirty times more than the Revolutionary pensioners fourteen years after the close of that war, taking relative numbers, of course, as a basis of comparison. Including the amount appropriated for arrears of pensions, the amount voted to the pension list this year is over fifty millions, or more than all the pension payments from 1791 to 1830, a period of thirty-nine years!

It was not until 1817 that the pension account regularly exceeded $100,000 annually. That year it went to $297,374. The following year the pensions of Revolutionary soldiers and soldiers of the war of 1812 were largely increased, which ran the pension account up in 1820 to the highest figure it reached until 1864, with the exception of two years, 1833 4. From 1818 to 1864, the average annual pension appropriation was about one and a half millions of dollars. In but fourteen of these forty-six years did it exceed two millions of dollars, and seven of these years it fell below one million. Since 1864 it has been an average of $26,000,000 annually, and for the next four years the indications are that it will be about $35,000,000 annually.

A WORD FROM SENATOR BECK.

Senator Beck expresses the opinion that the Committee on Appropriations will be the only committee organized, and that it will report the bills that were reported at the last session, and no new legislation of any kind will be proposed. By this he means that that the bills will be reported just as they were left when Congress adjourned. In reply to the question as to whether or not the legislative, executive and judicial bill would be divided, in order to avoid the constitutional objection in regard to the payment of the President's salary at stated periods, Mr. Beck said:

"In the entire history of the Government no President has ever vetoed a bill to repeal a law. His prerogative of the veto is given to prevent legislation that is unconstitutional or that encroaches upon the Judicial or Legislative Departments. Now we propose only to repeal laws that have been enacted during the last twelve or fifteen years by the Republican party. Most of these laws were passed on appropriation bills, and we propose to repeal them in the same way. The people of the country, through the National Legislature, have pronounced in favor of the repeal of these laws. They have condemned them, and there is no warrant for the President to veto them. I don't believe he has ever said he would." Mr. Beck thinks that as soon as the appropriation bills can be disposed of Congress will adjourn and leave all other legislation to wait for the regular session.

HARRISBURG.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

The following is a complete list of the names composing the Governor's staff:

GENERAL ORDER NO 1.

HEAD'QTRS. NAT. GUARD OF PENN.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, March 12, 1879.

1. The following appointment is hereby announced: Major General John F. Hartranft, Division Commander National Guards. He will obey and respect accordingly.

2. The following staff appointments are hereby announced:

Brig. Gen. James W. Latta, Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. D. Stanley Hassinger, Assistant Adjutant General.

Col. Hartley Howard, Inspector General.

Col. Clarence G. Jackson, Quartermaster General.

Col. Thomas G. Smith, Commissary General.

Col. Lewis W. Read, Surgeon General.

Col. A. Wilson Norris, Judge Advocate General.

Col. John S. Riddle, General Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Lieutenant Colonel William Ross Hartshorn, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Young, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Conyngham, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel N. A. Pennypacker, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Hancock, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Tyler, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Morris, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Frank Eshelman, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel John Lowrie, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel D. F. Henston, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Ames, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Ford Dorrance, Aid-de-Camp.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. HENRY M. HOYT,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Szegedin, a Hungarian City Submerged.

The Water Bursts From the Dam Carrying Destruction Before It.

60,000 Persons Homeless---Many Lives Lost.

Hundreds of Houses Demolished—Terrible Scenes.

Thousands of People in Critical Situations and in Momentary Fear of Death

THE WORST FEARS REALIZED.

SZEGEDIN, March 12.—The catastrophe for some days apprehended, occurred this morning. Aided by a gale, the water broke through the dam and rushed in broad streams towards the town. The Synagogue has fallen, burying a number of people who had sought refuge in it.

LONDON, March 12, 1879.—The *Times* dispatch from Pesth states the latest report this evening from a special Government Commissioner at Szegedin says, besides the four corpses which have been brought in, thirty more are reported from other quarters. Several fires occurred, and there is a strong suspicion of incendiarism. The water is yet rising but communication towards Temeswar is still open. The irruption of the waters came at last so suddenly that workmen barely had time to reach the town. Ample provision of boats have been made throughout the town, but it is feared such an inundation, happening in the depth of night, cannot but drown many persons. Telegraphic communication with Szegedin was interrupted during the greater part of Wednesday until evening.

60,000 PERSONS WITHOUT SHELTER.

A *Daily News* special from Szegedin says: "Since the last telegram the water has risen in the town five feet. The situation is becoming worse and worse. Sixty thousand persons are without a roof to cover them. It is feared the loss of life has been very great and that it will increase during this terrible night."

The foregoing, coming directly from the spot, is probably more trustworthy than the official account previously received from Pesth. Violent attacks in the Hungarian Diet possibly cause the Government to make its report of the disaster as favorable as possible. The accounts of the disaster received from Vienna say the upper floors of all high houses are crammed with people in momentary fear of death. It is thought some few houses which are built of stone may stand.

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from Szegedin this morning at 8 o'clock says: "After a fearful night of anxiety, all efforts proved useless. The water broke through with immense force at 3 o'clock, carrying away a part of the railway station embankment and the rolling stock. Within three hours the town was many feet deep in water. Terrible suffering is commencing and shrieks and cries from thousands are heard. Houses are crashing by the score, and in many cases carrying their inmates with them. There is no gas, the works being fifteen feet in the water. I fear we shall run short of food. One boat was just going to save a large house full of people, when a fearful crash carried with it the whole living freight. The scene is simply heartrending. Over eight thousand people are out of house and home. Hundreds are drowning, and the water is still rising rapidly."

Szegedin has been in imminent danger the past week of inundation from the river Theiss, which flows through the town. Several large dykes, protecting the back of the town, burst, and the safety of the town depended on the embankment of the Alford railway, to strengthen which all efforts were concentrated.

THE DESTRUCTION COMPLETE.

Another dispatch from Szegedin, Hungary, says: "The last embankment of the river Theiss burst early this morning, causing immense destruction, and, it is feared, great loss of life."

An official telegram confirms the reports of the terrible aspect of the town and the destruction of hundreds of houses. It states the removal of the inhabitants is proceeding without disorder. So far, only four corpses have been found. The dams are being cut in several places to allow the water to run off. No excesses are reported, but precautions have been taken for the protection of property.

TERRIBLE SCENES OF DEVASTATION.

PESTH, March 12.—Latest telegrams announce that a flood, with a terrific roar, is rushing from two sides over Szegedin. The horrors of the situation baffle all description. The town is in fact destroyed. Two-thirds of the town is now submerged, including the citadel, and post and telegraph offices. Whole rows of houses are falling. The orphanage and synagogue are destroyed. All the inmates of the former were buried in the ruins. Two manufactories are on fire. The inhabitants are flying to New Szegedin and the more elevated parts of the town.

The municipality of Pesth is making every effort to send assistance to Szegedin. Two relief trains have started. Accommodations for fugitives have been provided in the barracks, and in the public buildings at Pesth.

[Szegedin is one of the most important towns of Hungary, opposite to the confluences of the rivers Theiss and Maros, 118 miles from Pesth by railway. It carries on an extensive trade in wood and corn with Transylvania and the Banat, and its markets rank next to those of Pesth and Debrecrin; its population is 65,000.]

THE NEXT ROYAL MARRIAGE

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS MAKING—RICH PRESENTS ALREADY MADE.

LONDON, March 11.—The Duke of Connaught and suite arrived at Queensborough to-day to meet the bride, Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia, and conducted her to Windsor. The King and Queen of Belgium left Ostend for Windsor this morning. Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, who was to have been one of the supporters of the Duke of Connaught at the wedding (the Prince of Wales being the other), is ill at Darmstadt, and cannot come. The Prince of Wales arrived in England yesterday from the south of France.

On Saturday the officers of the Royal Engineer corps presented the Duke of Connaught a wedding gift of silver and a gilt dessert service. On Monday a deputation, headed by the Duke of Leinster, Lord Clonwell and Lord Mayor of Dublin waited upon the Prince at Buckingham Palace and presented him with an Irish gift valued at six thousand pounds. There will be a royal dinner party at Windsor Castle to-night to the members of the British, Prussian and Belgian families. On Wednesday afternoon, the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor will go to the Castle and present a diamond bracelet, subscribed by the residents of the borough. On Thursday, shortly after ten o'clock, two trains of saloon carriages will leave Paddington station, London, the first carrying ambassadors, foreign ministers and other officials; the second taking about two hundred other distinguished guests. These trains wil. arrive at Windsor shortly after eleven o'clock, and the occupants will drive to St. George chapel, where the marriage will be celebrated, returning to London at the close of the festivities. After luncheon, the Duke of Connaught and bride, escorted by a detachment of horse guards, will drive to Claremont House, Surrey, where they will spend the honeymoon.

FRANCE.

HOW THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION WILL LIKELY BE SETTLED.

LONDON, March 12.—A Paris correspondence says: "The order of to-day shelving the impeachment scheme, in order to secure the support of the majority of Republicans must be couched in such terms that the De Broglie and Rochebeout cabinets, while escaping the judgment of any formal tribunal, will be none the less condemned. Such an order of the day, though the Right could not vote for it, would receive the support of a large majority of the Republicans and would be adopted. Such will doubtless be the issue of the debate."

From various quarters throughout the kingdom advices are to the effect that a perceptible improvement in business is observed. Manufacturers are receiving new orders to a considerable extent, employes are tolerably well satisfied and they must put up with a reduced rate of wages and a moderately good spring trade is anticipated.

The Committee of Inquiry on the acts of the Ministry of the 16th of May, met to receive a communication of very important documents which have been addressed to its President. It is reported, that during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow, Louis Blanc will make startling revelations. The debate will probably proceed as follows: Leon Benault will combat the committee's conclusions; Waddington, President of the Ministry, will explain why the Government opposes impeachment; Brisson, Madeer De Montjau, Louis Blanc and Lackroy will support impeachment; Leroyer, Minister of Justice, will make the matter a Cabinet question. It is believed none of the Ministers of the 16th of May will speak and probably none will even attend the sitting. The intention is to dispose of the question to-morrow even if a night sitting is necessary. The new Prefect of Police, Audrieux has decided to suppress a detective corps known as the "Political Brigade."

GERMANY.

WHAT THE NEWLY ACQUIRED PROVINCES DESIRE.

BERLIN, March 12.—The Alsatian Parliamentary Committee has unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the hope that Alsace Lorraine may obtain a separate constitution as a Federal State, having its seat of government at Strassbourg, and a representative in the Federal Council. The Lorraine members refused to adhere to this resolution unless it was farther stipulated that there should be no Prince Governor of the State. As this amendment was not taken into consideration, the Lorrainers left the room prior to a vote.

The *National Gazette* repeats that it is expected Bismarck will dissolve the Parliament as soon as the budget is voted.

MACKEY—DALY.

What Led to the Suit Against Daly by Mackey's Executors.

The Charge Implicating the Magees Denied.

The Philadelphia *Times* Tuesday published a lengthy article giving what professed to be the circumstances which led to the attachment of the safe of Philip Daly, No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street, New York, by F. Theodore Walton, acting for the executors of the late R. W. Mackey. The account says Mackey, Daly and Chris. Magee were partners in house No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street, known in sporting circles as the "Pennsylvania Club," and also in the gambling house at Long Branch, formerly owned by John Chamberlin. All went well during Mackey's lifetime, but at his death, Wilson McCandless, one of the executors, and Chris. wanted an adjustment, and called on Daly for payment. Daly handed over the books and McCandless and Magee footed up the winnings and losings of the New York and Long Branch houses, making Daly fifteen thousand dollars in debt to them. The parties got into a squabble over the settlement, which led to an attachment of Daly's safe by Walton, who acted under advice of Fred. Magee, who was counsel for McCandless and Chris. Robert C. Elliott is also said to have been mixed up in the affair, and Daly says he cashiered him because he insisted on playing a private game with his customers. Daly is of the opinion that the charge has been made on him by the Magees and Elliott to get hold of the Long Branch place, where they have boasted they can make one hundred thousand dollars a year.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

THE POST reporter yesterday interviewed some of the parties mentioned above and others acquainted with Mr. Mackey's business connection with "Phil" Daly. In the first place it is denied on behalf of the Messrs. Magee that they had any partnership connection with "Phil" Daly or Mackey in the Philadelphia, New York and Long Branch sporting houses. This will be readily credited by all who know them in Pittsburgh.

Fred. Magee, soon after Mr. Mackey's death, went to Philadelphia as the attorney of Mr. Wilson McCandless, one of the executors of the estate, to adjust the business between Mackey and Daly. He was accompanied by his brother, and in their presence Daly admitted he held in trust for Mackey $14,700 invested in the Long Branch house, and promised a satisfactory arrangement with the estate by turning the property over to the executors. But the next day Daly "went back" on this, and refused to transfer the property, claiming it as his own individual property. This led to legal proceedings and the attachment of Daly's safe in his Twenty-fifth street house, in New York, on the suit of Walton of the St. James Hotel, New York, to whom the claim had been transferred, such proceedings requiring a resident of the State to be the prosecuting party. There are legal proceedings now pending against Daly on behalf of the Mackey estate in New York and New Jersey. It appears that the business of Daly and Mackey in Philadelphia has been adjusted, except a claim for unpaid rent for the well known Ninth street property owned by Mackey.

Mackey and "Phil" Daly had been intimate friends for many years The latter at one time was a prominent Democratic politician in Philadelphia, and as such was of service to Mackey, who started him in the Ninth street house, (near the Continental), which became a famous resort for Pennsylvania politicians, and was also frequented as a wine house and a place where a "quiet game" was to be had. It did not pay, and to recover losses Mackey started "Phil" in a sporting house in New York about a year and a half ago. This did not pay either, and to make himself whole by recovering his losses, Mackey advanced to Daly $14,700 to start in Long Branch last summer. This was said to be a very successful enterprise and the season a very profitable one.

Mr. Mackey's friends claim that he had no interest in Daly's business beyond advancing him money, which he did as to a friend to whom he was much attached, and whom he trusted to an extraordinary degree for one so careful in business operations.

THE WALKING MATCH.

A Portion of a Gallery Falls With its Living Weight.

Many Spectators Buried in the Ruins, Causing the Greatest Panic.

A Large Number Taken From the Debris Injured, Some Seriously.

O'Leary Gives Up the Contest and is Lying in a Critical Condition.

Rowell Still Leading His Remaining Competitors.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Betting during the afternoon varied little from the limits of 7 to 1 against O'Leary, 100 to 30 against Harriman, 100 to 50 against Rowell, and 100 to 10 against Ennis. About 3:30 an undercurrent excitement seemed to pervade those whom the public denominates "the insiders," and it was soon known that O'Leary had, contrary to expectation, and to the terrible disappointment of all his friends and backers utterly collapsed and broken down. His physicians ordered him from the track and he was immediately taken home. So great a change as a few minutes produced in the noted pedestrian, one of his physicians remarked, he never saw. His stomach, head, feet, mouth, tongue and entire body seemed to have given way. It is very doubtful whether O'Leary ever will walk again in a pedestrian match. In and around the garden the scene was one of intense excitement. Of course, the general public knew little of the actual condition of the pedestrian, and several gentlemen who had taken long odds against him were particularly downcast at the sudden collapse of both their champion and their hopes.

Rowell's heels are blistered badly today and he has eased them in his walking whenever he could. The excitement will be intense this evening and Harriman stock is rapidly rising. The doctors say that rumors of O'Leary having been under the influence of stimulants of late and that his breakdown is attributed to that are untrue. His failure to keep the track was simply because he was used up—to use the euphonism of the day "played out." O'Leary's condition when he left the track was such as to excite the liveliest fears of his physician, and the utmost that professional skill and gentle care can do will be necessary to bring him around. The excitement in and around the garden is momentarily increasing.

O'LEARY OFF THE TRACK.

O'Leary left the track at 3h, 31m, 30s, being on his 216th mile. He returned at 5h, 35m, 3s, and waked one lap and retired from the contest at 5h, 37m, having walked 215 miles, 6 laps and 110 yards. As he left the track he remarked to the scorers "I'm off." He was very sick and was immediately driven to the Metropolitan Hotel.

Following is the score at 8 P. M.: Rowell, 266; Harriman, 257; Ennis, 241.

A panic occurred at Gilmore's Garden at 8:25 P. M. A section of temporary boxes, about forty-five feet long and twenty deep on the southwest corner of the garden fell in being overcrowded. Nearly a dozen persons were injured, one man fatally. Several women were among the crowd.

A PORTION OF THE GALLERY GIVES WAY.

An accident occured in Gilmore's Garden, causing a panic and fearful excitement. Twenty-three minutes past eight o'clock, while there were nearly ten thousand people in the building, a crash was heard, and a large section of the upper gallery on the south side of building suddenly sank with a mass of struggling humanity on it. There arose shrieks of prayers and curses. A panic ensued, and men rushed frantically around. A rush was made for the door, and a cry of fire rang out. The scene that followed beggars description, and for a time it looked as if hundreds of lives would be lost. Some men endeavored to stop the panic by shouting there was no danger. In less than ten seconds, every window in the building was smashed open, and many persons jumped out and went home as quickly as possible. The band kept playing. When the accident occurred, Rowell, Harriman and Ennis were on the track, and they remained there at the urgent request of parties who were trrying to allay the panic. When it was found the building was not on fire, and only a portion of the gallery had fallen, the panic subsided. Still the feeling was one of extreme dread among the crowd, and a mere breath would have precipitated another panic. The police worked to quell the excitement. In the meantime, most vigorous efforts were made to assist persons who fell with the gallery, and the people underneath. It took some time to remove the *debris*. Many persons were cut and bruised severely, but they were able to free themselves and get out.

When order was restored, it was discovered the following persons were injured: John Foley, 214 East Thirty-fifth street, severely bruised; Daniel Rigel, 249 East Forty-sixth street, leg broken; Edward Egeland, Brooklyn, badly bruised; R. L. Desory, 84 State street, Brooklyn, hurt in the small of the back; John Naylor, 113 Clinton street, New York, breast hurt; Henry Johnson, Jr., Brooklyn, right arm broken; Walter Harrigan, brother of the actor, compound fraction of the collar bone; Martin Bates, 247 East Twenty-fifth street and Mrs. Bates, both badly bruised; H. R. Fassett, Twenth-eight street and Eighth avenue, arm broken; Josephine Little, Fifth-fourth street, arm broken, besides several whose names could not be ascertained. Ambulances were quickly summoned, and the injured were taken to Bellevue and New York Hospital. When the accident occurred there were fifteen thousand outside of the building struggling to gain admission. There was a sudden stampede among them when the crash was heard. The mass of human beings was driven over into Madison Square and many were badly injured by being tramped upon. The greatest excitement prevailed outside the building and rumors of thousands being killed were circulated. The news spread all over the city and thousands flocked to the building to learn if their friends were among the injured. The track was soon cleared and the pedestrians continued their walk.

THE SCORE.

Rowell finished 271 miles at 9:45. Harriman finished 260 miles at 9:37. He was walking gamely and appeared fresh and vigorous. Ennis finished 245 miles at 9:50. He is in fine form and is going up in betting.

O'LEARY'S SICKNESS.

The excitement even after O'Leary withdrew appeared to increase rather than decrease. Rowell kept up his formidable trot and showed no signs of giving out. He keeps a steady lead on Harriman and Ennis. O'Leary's trainers said it was impossible to do better with their man. He was sick when he went on the track and sickness never left him but continued to increase. He could eat nothing and was kept up almost entirely since Sunday night on stimulants. Instead of his stomach getting in order it got worse, and the reaction of stimulants on an empty stomach was too much for him. He gradually grew weaker and his backers and friends seeing he could not win, and it would be dangerous for him to walk any longer, forced him to give up the contest, though he wanted to remain to the end. It is rumored he had died at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was taken. The price of admission hereafter will be a dollar. This is to avoid the crowds of persons seeking to gain admission and the fear that another disaster would occur from overcrowding the building.

Following is an additional list of the injured: Ahern, Louisa, of 331 East Thirty-seventh street, wrist broken; Bates, Maria, 247 East Twenty-fifth street, injuries slight; Costello, Augustine, *Herald* reporter, contusion of the hip; the above were sent home. Gezinge, E. E., aged thirty, residence unknown, back injured, sent to Bellevue; Lewis, Maria, back injured, sent to Bellevue; Monesham, Frank, 213 East Thirty-eighth street, slight injuries; Ring, Daniel, 819 First avenue, body crushed.

The Coroner called at the Police Central office at midnight and was soon followed by two of Inspector Murray's men. The Inspector and Coroner afterwards stated that on account of the rumor that O'Leary had been poisoned they had caused a thorough investigation to be made. They had been unable to find O'Leary, but after four hours' careful investigation they were satisfied there was no foundation for the rumor of poisoning.

Coroner Woltman and Police Captain Brogan found O'Leary at one o'clock this morning in the upper room of Gilmore's Garden. Instead of being dead, O'Leary was found suffering from an extreme bilious attack. He was almost in an unconscious condition, but informed his visitors he would never walk again.

Rowell was hissed frequently by several crowds of roughs, but was heartily applauded by all decent persons present. A rumor was current O'Leary would appear on the track again, and that his trainer was arrested. They could not be corroborated. At 12 o'clock the score was as follows: Rowell, 280 miles and 6 laps; Harriman, 267 and 6 laps; Ennis, 250 miles. O'Leary is now fast asleep in a room in the northeast tower of the building. He is physically all right, but is broken down from over exertion. He says this is his last appearance in public. He denies he was drunk on the track, or that his failure is due to drink. His wife and children are with him.

THE SCORE AT ONE O'CLOCK.

The score at one o'clock was as follows: Rowell, 283 miles and 4 laps; Harriman, 270 miles; Ennis, 250 miles.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Cream of the Court Proceedings of a Week.

Important Trials and Decisions in the Allegheny County Courts.

The March term of the Quarter Sessions Court commenced on the 1st inst., with Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench. The list of cases to be tried includes two murder suits. Frank Small and Wm. O'Neill *alias* "Dublin Jack," are the unfortunates who will be tried for their life. The former killed Nicholas Jacoby some weeks ago by shooting him in the side, on Fifth avenue, while the latter was walking along the street with his wife. O'Neill is accused of the murder of John Garrity, by striking him on the head with an instrument during a row in a saloon on Wood street, several weeks since. The usual number of other cases will come up for disposal. Below will be found the more important cases which came before the Criminal and Civil Courts since our last issue.

THURSDAY.

Col. David Campbell, who was charged with the embezzlement of funds to the amount of $12,000 or $15,000, while Secretary and Treasurer of the Iron City Insurance Company, was to-day called up for trial. Mr. Campbell was, until some months since, Colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment—Duquesne Greys.

In the United States District Court, the hearing in the case of the Citizens' Savings Bank, East Brady, was fixed for the 13th prox. to inquire whether the resolution of composition has been passed in the manner required by the act of Congress relating thereto.

FRIDAY.

Testimony was taken to-day in a suit for divorce entered by Carrie S. Opperman against her husband Conrad Opperman. The wife claimed that for the past two years her husband had been away from home, totally neglecting her, and that during that time she had been compelled to make her living as best she could.

In the suit of Geo. Asmus against the Dunbar Furnace Company for infringement of a patent for blast furnaces, the court filed a decree sustaining the validity of the patent.

SATURDAY.

Colonel David Campbell was to-day acquitted of the charge of embezzlement the trial of which occupied several days. Upon the verdict being announced the Colonel's three daughters who had been in attendance during the trial showered kisses upon the jurors.

Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell to-day asked for a decree, having formerly asked for a dissolution of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company. When the request was made Wm. P. Schell, Esq., as attorney for the Auditor General of the State, interposed an objection, and insisted that the court in its decree reserve the right to the Commonwealth to proceed against the corporation hereafter, in case any taxes should be found owing to the State. Mr. Schell said that the company had not filed its reports with the Auditor General, and therefore the State was unable to determine what taxes were due The attorneys for the corporation would not consent to this addition to the decree, stating that the company had fully complied with the laws of the State and had promptly filed its reports with the Auditor General. An altercation ensued between counsel, in which the attorneys for the application charged that the Auditor General was afraid to send on his statement, and expressed the readiness of the company to pay at any time whatever money was due, if a fair statement could be presented. The Court was inclined to allow the reservation to be inserted, whereupon the application for a dissolution was withdrawn.

MONDAY.

The Court overruled a motion for a new trial in the case of Robert Huey and wife against Patrick Smith. This was a curious case. The defendant was the possessor of a goat which attacked Mrs. Huey and butted her over an embankment, twenty feet high, in Allegheny. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and awarded damages in the sum of $87 50.

Jane T. Patterson was granted a final decree of divorce from her husband, John E. Patterson. The bill stated that the parties lived together from 1861 until 1874, when during that year, the plaintiff on making a call to her mother, was deserted by her husband, who ever since has absented himself from her. Three children had been born during the years they were living together.

TUESDAY.

Fred Kurzbein, a German, was tried in the Quarter Sessions Court on a charge of assault and battery on his wife. The plaintiff complained that her husband had knocked her down with his fist. The defendant denied that he had struck his wife, but admitted that he had a quarrel with her on account of her treatment of the step-children, she being his second wife. The jury found him guilty, and Judge Kirkpatrick then called him up for sentence. The Judge told him that he had not the slightest feeling for a man who would beat a woman, and especially his wife. He gave him a year to the Workhouse. Subsequently the Judge stated to the counsel that he had been privately advised after the sentence that the case was a very aggravated one, and he was satisfied that the sentence was not too severe.

WEDNESDAY.

The trial of John Harrison, alias Wm. O'Neill, alias "Dublin Jack," indicted for the murder of Michael Daly alias John Garrity, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Kirkpatrick. The murder was committed some weeks ago in the saloon of Jerry Collins on Wood street. The men were knocking each other's hats off when, it was claimed, without any apparent provocation the prisoner drew a knife on the deceased and cut him on the head, inflicting injuries which caused his death four days later. Both men had been stopping at the house for a few days, and to all appearances had been good friends. Neither of them lived here nor did they seem to have known each other prior to their meeting at the saloon a few days before the cutting. Both men were employed on the rivers.

A GRANT JAMBOREE.

The Managers Getting Ready For Their Grand Coup de Theater.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Herald* has it from Omaha now in a special dispatch as follows: A letter received at the headquarters of the Union Pacific railroad details a plan for a grand excursion from Washington to San Francisco about August 1st next, to receive and welcome ex-President Grant on his return from the Orient. The writer states that he has spent some weeks in Washington, conversed with leading Senators and Representatives, and that many favor the project enthusiastically. Particulars of the trip through India and correspondence with Kellogg and Pitkin in Louisiana, and other details are given which indicate that from fifty to seventy-five thousand persons would join in the excursion.

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OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE!

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TEAS! TEAS!

425 CHESTS 425

Received Monday, March 10th.

The largest lot of fine Teas ever bought by any house at one time in this city or Allegheny, the largest wholesale houses included. 425 chests in all, strictly fine, and all New Season's Teas, and warranted superior to any goods ever sold in Pittsburgh for the money. There has been a slight advance in Green and Japan Teas, but I am determined to sell the same goods at present prices; all my customers may depend on that. All my Teas being bought strictly for cash only, my customers can see the advantage they reap by buying their Teas at the Old Country Tea House. I buy from importers only, saving a double or treble profit to my customers, which have to be paid if you buy your Teas elsewhere. Below I give a list of Teas received Monday, March 10th:

53 chests Old Country Souchong Tea, via Suez Canal.
80 chests Old Country Congon Tea, via Suez Canal.
79 chests Yama Shiro Japan Tea, per P. M. S. S. and railroad.
25 chests Amoy Oolong, per S. S. Glenfenlis.
40 chests Old Country Tea, via Suez Canal.
80 chests Genuine Assam Souchong, P. M. S. S.
39 chests of Finest Formosa Oolong, per S. S. Gordon Castle.
20 chests Silver Leaf Japan, per P. M. S. S. and railroad.
9 chests Assam Pekoe Tea, via Suez Canal.

☞GLASSWARE TEAPOTS, &c., given to Tea customers. Over 100 varieties to choose from.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OLD COUNTRY MIXTURE.

No. 1 Orange Pekoe, Flavored..... $1 00 per lb
No. 2 Foo Choo Pekoe, " ..... 80 "
No. 3 Assam Pekoe, " ..... 80 "
No. 4 Assam Souchong, " ..... 70 "
No. 5 Flowery Pekoe, " ..... 60 "
No. 6 English Caper, " ..... 50 "

English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh folks will find the above mixtures same as supplied in the old county. One trial will convince.

FANCY GRADES OLD COUNTRY TEAS—Assam Souchong, $1 20, $1, 80c and 60c per lb
Assam Pekoe, $1 20, $1, 80c and 60c per lb.
Orange Pekoe, $1 20, $1, 80c and 60c per lb.
Canton Pekoe, $1 20, $1 and 80c per lb.
Assam Congon, $1 20, $1, 80c and 60c per lb.
Genuine Assam, $1 20 and $1 per lb.
Kaison Congon (very fine), $1 20, $1 and 80c per lb.
Morning Congon (extra fine), $1 20, $1 and 80c per lb.
Flowery Pekoe, $1 20, $1 and 80c per lb.
Fonctan, $1, 80c and 60c per lb.
Rose-Flavored Tea, 60c per lb.
Foo Choo Pekoe, $1 20, $1 and 80c per lb.
Scented English Caper, $1, 80c and 70c per lb.
Good Mixed and Black Tea, only 25c per lb.

SOUCHONG TEA.

Souchong Tea, $1, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30c per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.

THE ZULU MASSACRE.

How the English Were Dispersed and Butchered.

A Scene That Recalls the Custer Butchery.

From the detailed description of the disaster at Isandula, as telegraphed from Madeira to the London *Daily News*, we extract the following:—

"The rearguard had finished its usual morning march and outspanned when Zulu skirmishers were observed surrounding the hills. These skirmishers advanced towards the camp, keeping up a desultory fire. The camp was pitched in a broken country, in a sort of valley, with distant surrounding hills. Colonel Pulleine sent skirmishers who responded to the fire of the Zulus. It seems that the number of Zulus was not estimated, it being considered a slight demonstration of a few men. As the enemy's scouts were soon joined by bodies of considerable strength Colonel Pulleine's skirmishers were recalled, and the camp hastily put upon the defensive. The Zulu army then came on rapidly in regular battalions, eight deep, keeping up a heavy steady fire, until well within assegai distance. They then ceased their fire and hurled assegais. Our men kept up a very steady, telling fire, and great numbers of the enemy dropped, but without checking their progress. The places of the men who fell were constantly filled by comrades.

While this attack was going on in the rear a double flank movement was executed, by which the horns of the Zulu army surrounded the camp. The disadvantage of the wagons not being packed in laager was now evident and it led to the disaster. Our men had emptied their pouches and found it impossible to replenish them, as the Zulus had obtained possession of the ammunition wagons. The affair then became one of absolute butchery. Our officers and men were assegaied as they stood. They made no charges. The Zulu host came down with the weight of its battalions and litterally crushed the small body, which could only defend itself with the bayonet and very soon it had not even room to use that. The Zulus picked up the dead bodies of their comrades and hurled them on the bayonet points of our soldiers, thus simply beating down all defense. The work of destruction was complete. Within two hours from the time the Zulu skirmishers were seen there was not a living white man in the camp. The ammunition, the guns, the commissariat of supplies, the wagons, the oxen, all the material of the column, fell into the hands of the enemy.

"The Zulu army was completly organized. It advanced, first throwing out skirmishers; then, as the battallions came down in mass, used their rifles while at long range with considerable effect. When near enough to use their own more familiar weapon, the assegai, they threw in two or three showers. All this time they were advancing steadily and rapidly, and the stabbing assegai was soon at work. Our native allies fought bravely, too, and if the camp had been formed in laager, and our men could have been furnished with the ammunition with which the camp was so generously supplied it would have given a different account of the enemy. Young saw nothing of barbarities. The way in which the men were surrounded and crushed down by the weight of numbers proved that utter annihilation took place, but it is hoped that the horrible stories in circulation have no foundation in fact.

"The line of Zulus which came down the hills to the left was nearly three miles long and must have consisted of over 15,000 men, while a body of over 5,000 remained on the top as a reserve and took no part in the action, but simply drove off the captured cattle, wagons, and plunder. On the ground there were dead horses shot in every position, oxen mutilated, mules stabbed, while lying thick upon the ground in clumps were the bodies of white men, with only their boots and shirts on, or perhaps an old pair of trousers, or part of their coats with just enough showing to indicate to which branch they belonged. In many cases they lay with sixty or seventy rounds of empty cartridges alongside them, showing they had only died after doing their duty."

NEW $10 CERTIFICATES.

Circular by Secretary Sherman—Regulations Concerning Their Issue.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular calling attention to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates of the United States, to be issued under provisions of the act of Congress approved February 26th, 1879, entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt." Each certificate will be of the denomination of ten dollars; will be made nearly of the form and size of a United States note, and will bear on its face and back the conditions of its issue. Each certificates will be sold for lawful money at par, and accruing interest to the date of purchase by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and by Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnai, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco; and the Treasurer of the United States at Washington and the Assistant Treasurer at New York will also receive in payment drafts in favor of themselves respectively, drawn on New York, which will be collected, and the excess, if any, returned by check to depositors.

The Secretary of the Treasury will also accept in payment the certificates of deposits of National Banks, specially designated to receive deposits on this account, but refunding certificates will not be delivered until the certificate of deposit issued by the bank has been paid for by the Treasury draft or by a deposit of like amount with the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States, or until United States bonds of equal amount are substituted in their stead. All National Banks, upon complying with section 5,153, revised statutes of the United States, are invited to become financial agents of the Government and depositaries of public moneys accruing from the sale of these certificates. The money received by depositary banks for such certificates will remain on deposit with said banks, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and calls for redemption of bonds will issue from time to time as the Secretary may direct. All banks, bankers, postmasters and other public officers, and all other persons are invited to aid in placing these certificates. They can make their arrangements through National Banks for the deposit of the purchase money.

Commissions will be allowed on the purchase of these certificates as follows: On an aggregate of $1,000 and not exceeding $100,000 in any one calendar month, one-eighth of one per cent., and on any amount exceeding $100,000 in like period a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. on excess, and parties purchasing at one time $1,000 or more of certificates will be entitled to receive them free of charge for transportation. Certificates will be ready for delivery April 1st, 1879, at which date they will begin to bear interest, which will be payable upon conversion of certificates into four per cent. bonds.

The Secretary also announces that as soon as practicable, $10 certificates will be issued under this law similar in form and upon like similar conditions to those above described, to be registered on the books of the Treasury in the name of the owner, which name will also be entered on the face of the certificate.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 26 feet. double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street.
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PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringe** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

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Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples, The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

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CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

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POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
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At prices far below any other ever offered in this vicinity. A few of our prices will convince every one that we mean what we say.

Infants' Genuine Morocco Shoes, 4 to 7, at 60c up; Children's Genuine Morocco Shoes, 7 to 12, 65c up; Misses' Imitation Morocco Shoes, 12 to 2, at 75c up; Children's Imt. Morocco Button Shoes, 8 to 11, at 90c up; Misses' Imitation Morocco Button Shoes, 12 to 2, at $1 15 up; Ladies' Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, all sizes, from 75c up; Ladies' Lasting Leather Fox Gaiters, 3 to 8, at 90c up; Ladies' Imitation Pebble Goat Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50 up; Boys' Lace Shoes, heavy, 1 to 5, at 90c up; Boys' Congress and Buckle Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 15 up; Boys' Button Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 50 up; Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at 95c up; Men's Hobnail Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25 up; Men's English Hobnails, 6 to 11, at $1 60 up; Men's Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25 up; Men's Button Gaiters, 6 to 10, at $2 00 up; Men's Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 00 up. Men's Calf Boots a specialty.

We don't mean to say we have the cheapest Boots and Shoes, but we say we have one of the BEST STOCKS in the two cities.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1879—167th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $250,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$250,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
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5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

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9 Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
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1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

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1879.

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POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice litery matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

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50c Pocket-Book to	25c
2 00 Cuff Buttons or Pin to	1 00
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50c Scarf or Bow to	25c
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On our Job Counters: White and Colored Hose, 5 and 10c; Men's and Ladies' Linen Collars, 5c; Infants' Bodies, (old price $1 00), 25c; Sash Ribbon, (old price $1 00), 25c. Cash's Frilling and Magic Ruffle, 25c. Call at once and get the Bargains, at

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Child's A. C. Copper Toe Shoes, 7 to 11	65
" Pebble G'n Goat Tip Shoes, 7 to 11	75
" " Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11	75
" " Heavy Sole Button Shoes, 7 to 10	85
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Misses' A Calf and G'n Heavy Sole Shoes	75
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" " " " Button Shoes	1 15
" Goat " " "	1 25
Ladies' Lasting and Cloth Slippers	50
" Lace and Cong. Gaiters	75
" Pebble Grain Lace Shoes	1 00
" Lasting Grain Foxed Gaiters	90
" best Kid and Morocco Foxed Gaiters	1 50
Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Button Shoes	1 50
" Turkey Mor. High Lace Shoes	1 50
" Pebble Grain Button Shoes	1 40
" Kid and Turkey Mor. Button Shoes	1 75
" Turkey Morocco Congress Gaiters	1 25
" Oil Goat High Lace Shoes	1 75
" " Button Shoes	2 00
" Grain Sewed Shoes	1 25
" Best Kid Front Seam Worked Button-hole Button Shoes	2 50
Ladies' Kid and Peb. Goat Newport Ties	1 00
" " " " Button	1 00
Youths' Button Shoes, 11 to 2	1 25
Boys' B Calf Button Shoes, 1 to 5	1 60
Gents' B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10	2 00
" Best Fine Calf Button Shoes	3 00
" Fine Calf Sewed Boots	3 50
" Calf Pegged Boots	$2 00 and 2 50
Men's Working Boots	1 75
Gents' B Calf Box-toe Congress Gaiters	1 50
" " Congress Gaiters	1 25
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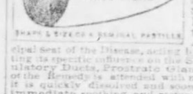

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NOTICE.—ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be exposed at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in Jefferson township, adjoining lands of Samuel J. Chamberlin, and others, a lot of ground containing 13 acres and 131.9 perches, strict measure, with the buildings erected thereon, belonging to the estate of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased. JOSEPH PAYNE, SARAH JANE STEWART, Administrators. fe15-8W

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER OF THE SELLERS CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BRADDOCK BOROUGH.

Notice is hereby given that a petition by the above corporation has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny County, at No. 685 March Term, 1879, to amend the Charter of said corporation by striking out Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the Charter of said corporation, dated September 7, 1867, and adding instead thereof three other Articles to said Charter, which will appear by said petition; that such an amendment provides that the Trustees shall be elected in conformity to the discipline of the M. E. Church, and not, as in the original Charter, at a meeting of the corporators; that such amendment will be decreed on the 5th day of April, 1879, unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed.

SELLERS CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH,
mh8-3W of Braddock Borough.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the present session, for the repeal of so much of an act approved the 18th of March, 1816, entitled "An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate four companies for making an artificial road from the town of Washington, in this State, to intersect the Harrisburg and Pittsburgh turnpike road, at or near the town of Bedford," as applies to and authorizes the incorporation of THE ROBBSTOWN AND MOUNT PLEASANT TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

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THE DOORSTEP.

The conferenee meeting through at last,
We boys around the vestry waited,
To see the girls come tripping past,
Like snow-birds willing to be mated.

And one, she blushed and took my arm!
We let the old folks have the highway,
And started toward the Maple farm
Along a kind of lovers' by-way.

The snow was crisp beneath our feet,
The moon was full the fields were gleaming;
By hood and tippet sheltered sweet,
Her face with health and youth was beaming.

The little hand outside her muff—
O, sculptor! if you could but mould it!
So lightly touched my jacket cuff,
To keep it warm, I had to hold it.

To have her with me, there, alone,
'Twas love, and fear, and triumph blended;
At last we reached the door-worn stone
Where that delicious journey ended.

The old folks, too, were almost home,
Her dimpled hand the latches fingered;
We heard the voices nearer come,
Yet on the doorstep still we lingered.

She shook her ringlets from her hood,
And with a "Thank you, Ned," dissembled,
But yet I knew she understood
With what a daring wish I trembled.

A cloud passed kindly overhead,
That moon was slyly peeping through it,
Yet hid its face, as if it said,
"Come, now or never! do it! do it!"

My lips till then had only known
The kiss of mother and of sister;
But somehow, full upon her own
Sweet, rosy, darling mouth—I kissed her

Perhaps 'twas boyish love, yet still,
O listless woman, weary lover!
To feel once more that fresh, wild thrill
I'd give—but who can live youth over?

—*Detroit Free Press.*

About the Suez Ship Canal.

Mr. Farman, United States consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, furnishes the Department of State with an interesting article on "The Suez Canal." His facts are derived from authentic sources. A few of them, of remarkable interest, are selected. The entire cost of the canal was $92,273,907. The stock of the company consists of 400,000 shares at 500 francs each. These shares have sold as low as 100 francs each. At the opening of the canal they had advanced to only 300 francs. They are now quoted at 717 francs, and are probably worth more. The British government paid about 568 francs. The number of shares bought in 1875 by Lord Beaconsfield, at this price, was 176,602. This great purchase, aside from its political and commercial advantages, thus yields a clerr profit of 55,000,000 francis at the present prices. The balance of the stock is held by a large number of persons, mostly in France. The revenues of the canal have increased from 5,000,000 francs in 1870 to cover 30,000,000 francs in 1877. The expenses, including interest, sinking fund and lands, have been a little over 17,000,000 francs per year. While the revenues steadily increase the expenses are decreasing or stationary. Deducting the amounts paid for interest and the sinking fund, the actual expenses are about 5,000,000 francs annually. The cost of cleaning the canal and its accessories is only about 2,000,000 francs per annum. The small comparative cost of maintaining the canal arises from the fact that there are no locks or lateral embankments to be broken. Except the ordinary cleaning, there is little to be done. Vessels drawing twenty-five feet of water or less pass through the canal. The saving of distance to the British ships going to India is nearly 5,000 miles. Two-thirds of all the vessels passing through the canal carry the English flag. Monsieur Ferdinand Lesseps, who has been at the head of the enterprise since its beginning in 1854, expresses the opinion that the Panama canal must be constructed without locks to be successful or remunerative.

Colonel Scott up the Nile.

[From the New York Times.]

A letter from one of Colonel Thomas A. Scott's party, written on the 12th of February, gives the following pretty paragraph concerning his health and surroundings: "We are on the picturesque little Bertie, lazily drifting along the shores of the Nile in atmosphere of pure mountain air saturated with sunbeams. It is a little beauty and floats the American flag, of course. This satisfies Mr. Scott but I fear I watch with greater interest the red, white and blue streamer 125 feet long, which flies from the top of the lateen sail. And on the deck beneath the coloring is a delight to the eye. There are Turkish and Persian rugs and pots of tropical plants and boxes of growing flowers and folk in bright and outlandish garb, and on either side the flanks are manned by sailors in flowing robes and turbans. And here Mr. Scott lies and dreams and laughs. He is happy as a king and for once lazy enough to let us work our will with him. So we read to him, make fun of him and admire his fez. Can I paint his picture better in two strokes than to say that he never cares to know what o'clock it is and will let his American newspapers lie for a week unopened? And our plans contemplate a continuance of this pleasant dreaming in equally pleasant places until in October by April we shall return to Florence, then we shall spend a month, at least, in Rome. The summer will be given to Switzerland, next, France and then home."

Law in the Case of "Old Ironsides."

[Albany Law Journal.]

For some years about 1812 our British brethern made several vain attempts to capture "Old Ironsides," our famous frigate Constitution. Now they have recently been at it again with the like result. The old vessel—concerning the identity of which, however, there may be properly as much doubt as of that of the boy's jackknife, which had new blades and new handles—being in use as a school ship, ran ashore off Dorset, and some British citizens helped her off. Subsequently they applied to Sir R. Phillimore to arrest her for those salvage services, but he held that, it being a war frigate of the United States Navy, and having on board a cargo for national purposes, it was not amenable to the civil jurisdiction of that country. He had previously decided the same point, and Lord Stowell had declined to pronounce an opinion. The doctrine was laid down by Chief Justice Marshall. Justice Blackburn found a very sensible reason for the same ruling, namely, "otherwise wars might be brought on between two countries." If the court had held the other way Oliver Wendell Holmes would have been inspired with a new ode, like the

FREE ELECTIONS.

No Bayonets at the Polls to Repeat the Game of 1876.

Hewitt's Explanation of the House Amendment to Army Bill.

The Democracy of the Nation on Impregnable Ground.

[New York Sun Special.]

It was soon after midnight that the issue on the Army bill was decided at the Senate end of the Capitol. Two men walking wearily came over to the House just after twelve—Hewitt and Sparks. The shorter of the two, Hewitt, holding his head bent and moving slowly, carried a great folded bundle of manuscript under his arm. It was the Army bill. He was carrying it back through the silent and deserted corridors, back to the chamber where it had originated, and whose Democratic majority proposed to require as the price of its passage a polling booth no Federal soldier could enter. The news of a disagreement spread fast. One or two correspondents on the watch caught Hewitt midway, heard a sentence or two, and rushed to the wires with the news of an extra session. It was nearly two o'clock before the report was made to the House. It was no ordinary occasion. The chamber shook itself from its weary, drowsy frame, and awaited the report. The seats around Hewitt filled with men who were soon to cluster around him an enthusiastic audience. It was fitting that this speech should be the present close of a Congressional career singularly laborious, singularly useful, and singularly successful.

Mr. Hewitt rose. There were small minor details. A sheet of paper with the report on it went up to the Clerk's desk. It was read, and with no great show or remark. Nodding his head as if he were taking a bid under the Speaker's hammer, Hewitt said: "I move that the House insist."

Garfield asked for an explanation. Hewitt was weary to exhaustion, as he was at another time when he equalled himself and the occasion in the early gray of a closing morning in the Forty-fourth Congress. But his speech is forcible, not because his voice or his presence or his manner make it so. He has something to say. He is in deadly earnest in saying it, and, to the outermost man, the whole chamber tingles at his utterances. He had now a simple message. Every other difference might have been adjusted had the House been willing to yield the presence of a bayonet at the polls. Upon that naked proposition he took his resolute stand. Hewitt had taken his place on the very edge of the Democratic desks, and, turning his feet, he appealed for support in this position, and drew one ringing cheer after another. The majority was safe; that was plain. But something more was safe—a great principle worthily asserted. It was impossible to listen to this earnest, gray-haired man, manifestly of no powerful physical strength, showing rather the stress and strain of long labors for the public good, without linking his name with other names of men who have passed from mercantile life to the defense of personal liberty, and who, having themselves an immediate interest in the calm course of events by which trade thrives, have dared agitation at a personal loss, secure in devotion to a high principle. Such a man was Hampden, such Hancock, and such last night, standing in a direct political descent, and lineage from these men, was Hewitt.

Mr. Hewitt said that an agreement could be reached on all the questions in the bill except as to the presence of troops at the polls. That issue had been fairly presented. On one side the House conferees insisted that the time had come when it should no longer be lawful for a soldier to be at polling places. On the other side it was insisted with equal force that the provision of the statues should be maintained, and that the power should remain with the Executive to order troops to the polls on the day of election, if in his judgment it was necessary to preserve the peace. That presented the very essence involved in the principle of free government. That principle had been inherited by the American people. No English-speaking man for 200 years had questioned the fact that soldiers should never be present at the polls. The question never would have been raised in this country but for the unhappy calamity of civil war. For fifteen years the American people have been striving to recover lost ground. They had made gigantic sacrifices to get back to resumption of specie payment; but nothing had been done for resumption of political rights—those rights that lie at the very foundation of the Government. It was a shame that resumption of specie payment should have preceded resumption of those rights. It was an imputation on a liberty loving people that it had allowed the time to pass by till now without resuming those rights. Now that the issue had been raised, could they surrender on the question? Would they be justified in conceding the principle (in time of profound peace) that soldiers should be ordered by the Executive power to the polls? ("No," "no," from the Democrats.) He, himself, of the members of the House, was most anxious that there should be no extra session. The individual interests of the country wanted Congress to go in peace, but there were things greater than money, greater than profit, without which money disappeared and profits were illusory; things for which men had sacrificed fortune, family and life in every age of the world. The greatest of those things was the right of self-government. The question in the bill was the very essence of that struggle which had lasted since governments were founded. The recovery of those rights were almost as difficult as their establishment. If, when the opportunity came, it was once passed by, the opportunity would never come a second time. If this provision should remain on the statute book, and if an unscrupulous Executive should be placed in the Presidential chair (with power to control troops at the polls), the people would never elect a successor to that President. That danger confronted the country now. This matter was pressed now, because, when an Army bill failed once before, the army was maintained until the time of the next election, before Congress was called together and provision could be made for the army's support. Under that precedent the army could be continued (without appropriations) through the next Presidential election; and if there should be a disposition (as he trusted there would not be) to use the military power for political purposes, then, in his judgment, it would be almost impossible ever again to elect a President of the United States by the voice of the people. It was for that reason that the House conferees had felt constrained to plant themselves firmly on the ground that they would never yield this provision, and he trusted they would be sustained by the unanimous voice of this side. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

There are times when it is wiser to avoid the issue than to void it by yielding. Such a time Foster must have felt had come, when he rose, not to answer Hewitt, but to insert in the current of debate a few dexterous sentences which should break the force of Hewitt's speech. Both he and Garfield took the conciliatory strain the Republicans have held in the House throughout this struggle. Both spoke quietly, standing easily well back in the aisles where they sit, and both were heard without serious interruption.

It was deemed best that there should be some formal statement of the abuses in the South which had made those repealing acts necessary. Singleton did that—a tall, white-headed man with a vicious energy of utterance and a profile like a gerfalcon's. There was a speech from Southard, to whom the titular leadership in this struggle has been assigned. The speeches were shortly over. Hewitt, who had been wandering uneasily about, came down the broad aisle and stopped short. The Speaker paused. The House stilled. "The House insists," said Hewitt, nodding emphatically. Garfield was coming down one aisle to say a last word, apparently. One or two Democrats known to be doubtful were conferring with Republicans. There was some little anxiety when Hewitt's curt motion was put. There was none when it was announced. As far as the Army bill was concerned the struggle was over.

THE GREENBACKS.

A Friendly Suit Arranged by Butler and Chittenden.

Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act to be Tested in the United States Supreme Court.

The constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, so far as it applies to the issue of government notes in time of peace, having the quality of a Legal Tender for private debts, is about to be brought to a test in the courts, and, of course, finally in the Supreme Court, by an agreement between Mr. S. B. Crittenden, member of Congress for the Brooklyn, New York, District, and General Benjamin F. Butler, each agreeing to bear the costs and other expenses on his side of carrying a case through the lower courts and up to and through the Supreme Court.

The correspondent on the subject between Mr. Chittenden and General Butler forms, it will be seen, an agreement to find a real case in which a debtor shall have offered to his creditor citizen of a different State payment of a debt in greenbacks of date since August, 1866, which is the officially declared date of the close of the war. The creditor refuses payment and brings suit, and thereupon Mr. Chittenden binds himself to bear the expenses of the creditor, and General Butler on his side agrees to defend and defray the costs of the debtor, he asserting the right of the government to issue Legal Tender paper money at all times. General Butler means to argue the case himself. Senator Edmunds of Vermont, and Mr. William Allen Butler of New York, will manage for Mr. Chittenden.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S CHALLENGE.

The following is the correspondence on the subject:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1879.—Dear General: I understood you to say yesterday that you believed the government has constitutional authority for the reissue of legal tender greenbacks, and that you also are willing to agonize the opposing view in the courts. I now propose that we seek a suitable test case (which, of course, will be a real one), with the mutual agreement to advance it as rapidly as may be practicable to the Supreme Court for final decision.

"If you agree to this, I will invite you to meet my counsel at an early day to confer in respect to the preliminary steps. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. B. CHITTENDEN.

"Hon. Benjamin F. Butler."

GENERAL BUTLER'S REPLY.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1879.—My Dear Mr. Chittenden; I entertain the most unwavering faith in the power of the government to coin money out of any material it sees fit, and the fact that there have been improvements since the adoption of the Constitution in the way of making money, no more limits its constitutional powers to make money in the best way and most convenient for the use of the people than because there were no telegraphs and steamboats at the time the power was given them to regulate inter-State commerce and post routes; there, they must carry their mails on horseback, in saddle bags.

"I am willing, for the sake of the good it will do, to undertake the labor of arguing that question before the courts in any manner that a case may be made, of course an actual case. Now, a case can easily be made for a friendly suit to bring up the points. Let a note of any person of upwards of five thousand dollars be presented to him for payment. Let him tender therefor payment in greenbacks of the issue of 1878 or the issue of any date since August 20, 1866, which is the official date of the end of the war. Let the party holding the note refuse the tender and bring suit. Let the tender be pleaded. State what it was, and let that plea of tender be demurred to, and the record of the whole case need not take up two pages and thus raise the whole question of the right of the Government, in time of peace, to issue legal tender notes or money. Do not mistake me to think that the legal tender is the best form of money, for that is a question for legislative adjudication, and I hope the Legislature will so far get out from under bankers and capitalists as to adjudicate that question in the best interests of the people and for the prosperity of the country.

I am very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER."

Hon. S. B. Chittenden.

In seeking to bring such a case before the courts, Mr. Chittenden says he thought it best to seek for a prominent believer in legal tender notes to support that side. Hence the above correspondence, in which it will be seen General Butler handsomely shoulders the responsibility of the legal tender side of the question.

A LAWYER STABBED.

A Former Client Tries to Murder His Former Defendant.

[Albany special.]

William J. Hadley, who for a quarter of a century has been one of the most prominent defenders of criminals in this section, and generally very successful, may soon have an opportunity of finding some of his own doctrines about the law of self-defense applied to himself. On Tuesday about noon one of his old clients named John Hughes, and an ex-convict, while calling on Mr. Hadley said something which occasioned the latter to try to put him out of the office. But as soon as the lawyer laid hands on his client the latter stabbed him with a dagger, and soon afterwards surrendered himself to the police. Unless fever sets in or excessive shock supervenes, Mr. Hadley's wounds—on the left and right sides between the ribs—are not regarded as fatal. He, however, expressed his opinion that he would not live, and then made such a declaration as is in the nature of a dying one, and such as can be admissable in evidence should there be a fatal result. This declaration establishes premeditation on the part of Hughes, who was accompanied by a friend named Dominick Fitzpatrick. This friend may be an important witness, accordingly as he may frame his version. At midnight Mr. Hadley, under rest and nourishment, was pronounced for the present out of danger.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Estimated Difficulties in Organizing the House.

The Coming Conflict Between Congress and Hayes.

Which Is Likely to Win in the End.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

The motives of the administration in calling the extra session at so early a period as March 18 are interesting enough to make it worth while that they should be plainly understood. They concern an ingenious combination, fathered by Mr. Garfield, for giving the Speakership either to Mr. Garfield himself or to Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, according as the White House may or may not succeed in commanding the confidence of the Greenback people in the new Congress. The basis upon which these calculations rest is very simple. By the death of Mr. Schleicher a vacancy exists in the Texas delegation which is to be filled by an election ordered for April 15. Mr. Singleton of Illinois, a Democratic member-elect, now lies seriously ill at the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, and, according to Mr. Garfield's information, will hardly be able to reach Washington, by March 18. Mr. Lay of Missouri, another Democratic member, has been very ill for many months past, and, Mr. Garfield firmly believes, will not be allowed by his physicians to travel at this season of the year. Mr. Bland of Missouri, also is confined at his residence, and is reported, according to Mr. Garfield, to be dangerously ill. Mr. Acklen of Louisiana, is also lying ill just now at his quarters in this city, and Mr. Garfield has satisfied himself will not be able to leave the house certainly for a month. In view of these melancholy circumstances, which Mr. Garfield regards as interpositions of Divine Providence, and in a further reliance upon the possible arrest of five other Democratic members against whom Attorney General Devens is working up indictments, President Hayes has been induced by Mr. Garfield to believe that by calling Congress together on March 18 the administration will be enabled to prevent the Democrats from organizing their own House. Whether this object is to be attained by electing Mr. Garfield as a Republican or Mr. Kelley as a Greenbacker, is regarded by the administration, or at best by President Hayes and Secretary Sherman, with comparative indifference. What the business men of the country will think of the matter remains to be seen. The importance attached to the scheme of the White House may be inferred from the fact that the President abandoned his post and closed his doors to go into Executive session with the Cabinet to prepare his proclamation calling the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress nearly half an hour before the actual close by law of the last session of the expiring Congress. This is the era of Civil Service Reform.

OBSTACLES TO PROMPT ORGANIZATION

[New York Tribune Special.]

The quiet and determined attitude of the Greenbackers and Nationals, who are preparing to nominate and support a candidate of their own for the Speakership, adds to the Democratic perplexity. The Greenbackers claim to have twenty-one men pledged to enter the caucus with them; and this number, if they hold together, will be sufficient to make the election of any other than a compromise candidate impossible.

The Republicans number 128 members of the House, and so far as can be foreseen, will be able to bring out their full vote on the first day of the session. These, with the 21 Greenbackers, will make a total of 149 members, a majority of a full House, who, either by combining upon a candidate in opposition to the one placed in nomination by the Democrats or by refraining from voting, can make it possible to prevent an organization until concessions satisfactory to one or both of the two parties are made.

Considerable speculation is indulged in here to-night as to what would be the result, not only in regard to the organization of the next House, but of affecting the future of the Democratic party, should the Nationals persuade Mr. Bright of Tennessee, to enter their caucus and become their nominee for the Speakership. Mr. Bright is a pronounced soft-money Democrat. He has already served four terms in Congress, is a man of acknowledged ability and a representative native-born Southern gentleman. Should such a step be taken by the Nationals, and should it result in the election of Mr. Bright, it might go far towards breaking up the solid South on present political issues, and would utterly demoralize the Democratic party, while it would bring again to the front as national issues in 1880 the questions of inflation or contraction, hard or soft money, greenbacks or gold.

MR. HAYES AND THE DEMOCRATS OF CONGRESS.

[Baltimore Sun Special.]

The President has had consultations with the members of his Cabinet and with several leading Republican Senators and Representatives with reference to the proper policy to be pursued concerning the anticipated political legislation of the new Congress. As the result of these consultations it is announced, on the authority of a member of the Cabinet, that the President has determined to plant himself inside the strict party lines; that as to everything, except the repeal of the election laws, he will abide by the proposals made by the Republican members of the House, and will interpose no objection to bills to repeal the jurors' test oath, &c., and to exclude troops from the polls. But it is declared that the President will not sign any separate bill which repeals the Federal election laws, and that he will veto any appropriation bill to which such repealing provision may be attached. The President, it is said, has determined to meet the issue squarely and to throw upon the Democrats the responsibility of withholding the appropriations. The two members of the Cabinet who have always been regarded as the most conservative, Secretaries Evarts and Schurz, are understood to be very strongly in favor of this course. If the President pursues this policy one undoubted result will be to lengthen the session of Congress. It is certain that in such action he will meet the hearty approval and receive the warm support of the stalwarts in both the Senate and the House. One Senator of the stalwart sort said to your correspondent to-day that if Hayes would do this it would make amends for all his past shortcomings and it would give the Republican party the whole North in 1880. Such calculations are, perhaps, more sanguine than the circumstance justify. The two great parties are pretty evenly divided in the North, and, as politics go, such an issue may not, and probably will not, have any influence of consequence in detaching voters from one or the other party. The "starving-out" process is also a very effective method of operations, and the mass of Republican officeholders, with the President himself at their head, whose pay is bound up in the appropriations, may become so hungry that they will be perfectly willing to let the election laws go. It is true that the President is said to save at least $40,000 per annum of his salary, and if this be the case he will have reserve for himself which will last till the end of his term of office. As a general thing, contests between a constitutional executive and the Legislature are exceedingly apt to end in the triumph of the latter, as in the very nature of things, the Legislature must have an immense advantage over the Executive. For this reason, no matter how stubborn the President may be, it is not likely that he can prevent the new Congress from sooner or later repealing the election laws. It is suspected also that though the President may feel disposed just now to raise the issue with the Democratic Congress, he may change his mind before it becomes a bitter contest, as the fact has always been patent since his entrance into the White House that certain Senators and members who did all they could to elect him have less influence with him than other Senators and members who did all they could to beat him. It is in the power of the President to embarrass the new Congress, if he is so disposed, in a much more effective way than by entering into an undignified and hopeless struggle over the election laws. And he cannot forget that the class of men who are urging this course upon him are of those who have been the bitter enemies of his administration. The great problem which will confront the new Congress will be to provide the absolutely necessary revenues for the support of the Government, as large deficiencies are inevitable on account of the lavish pension appropriations and the reduction of the tobacco tax, &c. The President, in his message to Congress on its assembling, will call attention to this point, and urge the necessity of making provision to meet the exigency. This is the rock which is dangerous to Democratic sailing, and the manner in which the subject is treated may redound greatly to the injury of the Democratic party. But as to the election laws business, all the experience of politics in this country will bear out the opinion that if the President makes the issue so far from its injuring Democratic prospects, it will solidify the party and intensify devotion of its adherents.

CARRYING PISTOLS.

A Georgia Judge's Way of Enforcing the Law.

[Nashville American.]

Georgia has a stringent pistol law. The penalty is forfeiture of the pistol, a fine of fifty dollars and, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment for thirty days. A short time after this law went into effect, Judge Lester was holding court in one of the mountain counties of North Georgia, and, right in the midst of the trial of a cause, he asked the attorneys to suspend a few moments, and told the Sheriff to lock the court-house door and let no man pass out without permission from him. Then said the Judge in his firm, decided way: "Gentlemen, I saw a pistol on a man in this room a few moments ago, and I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty as a peace officer to let such a violation of the law pass unnoticed. It may be that it is my duty to go before the grand jury and indict him, but if that man will walk up to this stand and lay his pistol and a fine of one dollar down here, I will let him off this time, otherwise I will go before the grand jury and testify against him."

The Judge paused, and an attorney who was sitting down just before the stand got up, slipped his hand in his hip pocket, drew out a neat ivory-handled Smith & Wesson six shooter, and laid it and a dollar down before the Judge.

"This is all right," remarked the Judge, "but you are not the man that I saw with the pistol."

At this another attorney, sitting immediately in front of the Judge, got up and, drawing out a small Colt's revolver, laid it and a dollar bill upon the stand.

"This is right again" said the Judge, "but you are not the man, I speak of."

Thereupon, a large man, just outside of the bar, walked around, ran his hand in his bosom, and drawing out a huge old army pistol, laid it and a dollar on the stand.

"I declare," exclaimed the Judge, "if this don't beat all; you have done right, my friend, but you are not the man that I saw with the pistol."

This process went on until nineteen pistols and nineteen dollars were lying on the Judge's stand. Then there was a pause, and it appeared as if the crowd was pretty well disarmed; at least, if there were any more pistols in the house their owners did not seem disposed to give them up.

"Gentlemen," resumed the Judge, "here are nineteen persons who have acted like men in this business, but the man that I saw with the pistol has not come up yet, and now," continued he, pulling out his watch and looking toward the far side of the court-house, "I will give him one minute to accept my proposition, and if he does not do it in that time, I will point him out to the Sheriff and order him to take him into custody."

Immediately two men from the back part of the house began to move toward the Judge's stand. Once they stopped and looked at each other, and then, coming slowly forward, laid down their pistols and their dollars. As they turned to leave, the Judge said: "This man with the black whiskers is the one that I saw with the pistol."

Then Judge Lester gave a short lecture upon the cowardly, foolish and wicked habit of carrying concealed weapons, and assured his audience that in the future the law would be strictly enforced. The Court proceeded with its regular business, and it is needless to add that in that county the habit of carrying pistols was broken up.

OHIO OUTRAGED.

Stalwart Organs on the Late Exclusiveness at the White House.

[Washington Republican, intensely stalwart.]

Even the United States of Ohio is deeply exercised over the late exclusiveness practiced at the White House upon the occasion when it attempted to elevate the tone of society. The Sandusky *Register* is badly out of joint on that account. It says:

"We advise Mrs. Hayes as a personal friend not to make a fool of herself, nor attempt to put on airs in this country. She was not born an aristocrat, and has not the make up of one, no matter what disguise she resorts to to play that part. As for Mr. Hayes, he ought to remember that Private Jones is as much of a gentleman as Captain Jinks. He happened to be an officer himself only by accident, and is President only by accident. If Mr. Evarts wishes to play aristocrat let him do it on his own floor, and not in the White House, where every man is a man, no matter what his rank. Codfish aristocracy in the White House will not be popular with decent people, who measure men by their worth, and not by their rank or station."

And even the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* says somewhat critically and severely that at Mrs. Hayes' swell reception on Tuesday night, a prominent personage of title, who of course came under her rule of admission, was accompanied by his mistress, and that a woman who not long since figured in a scandal case was also present. This correspondent says that the next rule in order will be for appearance at the White House only in court dress. We are a little surprised that Ohio speaks out thus in meeting, and in such hot displeasure. The criticism on the *personnel* of the exclusives is the unkindest cut of all, and richly deserves rebuke. But Ohio people have a strange way of complimenting each other. It is new here.

THE vacancy in the office of United States Senator from New Hampshire is peculiar. Senator Wadleigh's term expired last Tuesday. Had there been no extra session of Congress his successor would have been elected before Congress met. As it is, the Legislature will not meet for some time, and the Governor is undecided whether he has power to fill the vacancy. The Constitution says: "If vacancies [in the Senate] happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature." This seems to cover the present case.

BASE MUSIC.—To be aroused from sweet and delicious slumber by a "cat serenade," is on a par with being annoyed in church by the steady hacking and coughing of individuals, who neglect to take Dr Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Fearful Tragedy.

Murder Most Foul and Most Mysterious.

An Innocent Lad Horribly Cut About the Head and Face,

And His Bleeding Body Thrown Into the River by Some Heartless Villian.

About 6½ o'clock Wednesday evening, March 5th, James Dowden, a lad of sixteen years, rowed across the Monongahela river to meet his father, Henry Dowden, an elderly man employed in a stone quarry near the Edgar Thomson steel works, at Braddocks. The son reached the shore just as the father reached the landing on the Braddock side of the river. The old gentleman entered the frail craft first and as his son was following the latter discovered an object bobbing up and down in the water close by the shore. The object resembled a coat, the lad looked more sharply and directed his father's attention to the strange object. The two inspected it still more closely and both concluded that it was a human body. The old gentleman, weary with his hard day's work, directed the son to row him across the river to his home on the opposite shore, probably half a mile below the Port Perry bridge. The boy did so, the father proceeded to his supper and the son hastening to his nearest neighbors told them of his discovery. These neighbors, George and Nicholas Kramer and Jas. McCann, arose from the supper table to join young Dowden. The quartette rowed across to the Braddock side and there found the lifeless body of a boy resting in an eddy of the river as though partly lodged on the shore, and still bobbing as though chiefly supported by the water. Nicholas Kramer seized the body and dragged it upon the shore. By the light of a match he discovered several ghastly wounds on the face. His first impression was that the boy had fallen off some steamer and had been struck in the face by the paddle wheel. This was not later than fifteen minutes of seven o'clock.

SPREAD OF THE NEWS—FEARFUL MUTILATION.

The gentlemen named soon spread the news that the body of a boy had been found in the river and a number of citizens hastened to the spot. The remains were conveyed to the office of 'Squire Russell, where the first full view of the deep and ugly gashes on the face and head were had, and the conviction at once flashed across the minds of the spectators that the lad was murdered. The face was horribly mutilated, which added to the difficulty in recognizing the features. On the right side of the nose, about three-quarters of an inch below the eye, was an ugly gash probably an inch and a quarter long, and so deep that the fearful blow which left the mark also crushed the bone. On the left side of the face was a long crooked gash extending from the lower edge of the brow down half way along the nose, and thence along the cheek for a distance of between three and four inches. At either terminus this gash was neither deep nor wide, but in the center it was quite deep and gaped open wider even than that on the right side of the face. There were two or three other ugly wounds on the right cheek and another vicious gash extended for several inches back of the left ear, while a deep hole in the back of the head showed that the skull had been crushed there. These frightful wounds with their deep red color disfigured the innocent face most horribly, and suggested to most every observer what

A FEARFUL MONSTER

must have been the man or boy who inflicted them. Some spectator mistook the remains for those of a boy named Mellon but later it was discovered that the

VICTIM WAS SAMMY HUNTER

a bright little son of Mr. George Hunter, an honest, hard-working citizen of the borough, held in high esteem by that whole community. The boy was not quite thirteen years of age, was an innocent, industrious little fellow, of mild disposition, of a loving nature, and in short, who was not only the pride of his father and mother, but a general favorite with all the elder employes about the steel works with whom he was brought in contact. He had been employed as driver of a cinder cart since about the first of January and received sixty-five cents a day. The lad was kind to everybody, considerate to his parents and brought home his earnings every pay day. He had been formerly employed by a Mr. Shoemaker, who gives him an excellent reputation. He was far more conscientious than most of the rough fellows employed at the same work, and generally received favors from the men about the stables and at the mill. He was quite small for his age, had a sweet, innocent face, and in short was in every way a comely lad.

DEEP MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE CRIME.

Then the work of hunting out the author of the brutal crime was begun and the father joined heartily in the efforts. A few inquiries showed that a deep mystery surrounded the murder. The victim had quit work on Wednesday evening when the whistle at the steel works' signalled the hour of six. He unhitched his mule from the cart, mounted the animal and rode to the stable, where, as was the custom of the boys, he began to wash the animal's legs. The boy was unwilling to wait on another lad who preceded him, and dipped from the trough with his dinner bucket the water with which to cleanse off the mud. While at this work he was noticed by Samuel Geisler, Sr., one of the stable bosses, who excused him from the task before it was fairly completed. This task must have occupied nearly ten minutes, however. Then the boy left the stable and at half-past six and certainly not later than a quarter of seven o'clock his mutilated and lifeless body was found floating in the Monongahela river at a point directly opposite the stable, and nearly a quarter of a mile distant from that structure. The boy had no known enemies, and there was no known cause or motive for such a cold-blooded murder of such an innocent lad. Most of the boys had left the stable before Sammy had gone, and none of them had seen him since he had been at the water-trough washing his horse. No person, so far as had been learned, saw the lad leave the stable.

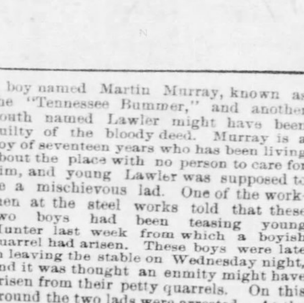
WAS THE MURDERER A BOY?

Various surmises concerning the murder were had yesterday, but these suspicions were mostly removed by the partial inquest held in the afternoon by Coroner Thomas. One of these suspicions was that a boy named Martin Murray, known as the "Tennessee Bummer," and another youth named Lawler might have been guilty of the bloody deed. Murray is a boy of seventeen years who has been living about the place with no person to care for him, and young Lawler was supposed to be a mischievous lad. One of the workmen at the steel works told that these two boys had been teasing young Hunter last week from which a boyish quarrel had arisen. These boys were late in leaving the stable on Wednesday night, and it was thought an enmity might have arisen from their petty quarrels. On this ground the two lads were arrested. At the inquest, however, young Murray told such a straightforward story that his release was ordered by the Coroner. Young Lawler, who has not been examined yet, was released on bail. All the witnesses except one who know anything about the cart drivers testified yesterday that there was no ill feeling against Sammy Hunter. Samuel Geisel, Jr., and Samuel McLain, two of the bosses at the stable where young Hunter took his mule, were the last to leave the place. Young Geisel testified that he left the stable at a quarter to seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, but also stated that he did not see Sammy at all that evening, as he was in a distant part of the stable when the boys brought in the horses.

THEORY DEVELOPED BY THE INQUEST.

At the close of the inquest on Thursday evening the impression was generally had that the boy had been murdered at the river bank, and the body hastily thrown into the stream. The guilty wretch doubtless thought that the body would float down the stream, but at this point there is a little eddy and the body doubtless remained where it had first been thrown into the water. Several logs bobbing up and down in the water close by the shore on Thursday evening, were seen in the eddy yet yesterday morning. The chief fact on which this theory was based was the remarkably short time between the moment when Sammy Hunter was last seen alive by Harry Fleck and Martin Murray, two of his fellow drivers, and the moment when his mangled corpse was found in the river. The boy was seen alive at the stable a few moments after six o'clock and at half-past six o'clock his body was found in the river at a point one quarter of a mile distant from the stable. Certainly not more than twenty minutes and probably not more than fifteen minutes could have been consumed by the murderer in slaying his innocent victim and in getting his body into the river. It seemed impossible that the murder could have been committed in the stable and the body conveyed a quarter of a mile, all in twenty minutes. It was not dark yet at half-past six o'clock, and as pedestrians are constantly passing along the railroad, it also seemed remarkable that no person should have discovered the murderer conveying his victim to the water's edge. The reader can gain a better idea of the place where the murder was committed by the following

DIAGRAM.



EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAM.

S—Stable where Sammy was last seen.
F—Wheat field.
H—Mr. Hunter's house.
L—Landing ¼ mile from stable.

While searching about the stable on Friday the detectives found a broken handled shovel, with blood and matted hair on the blade. They also saw traces of blood about the stable, and found there a bag with blood stains upon it.

ARREST OF THE STABLE BOSSES.

These developments seemed to warrant the arrest of Samuel McLain and Samuel Geisel, Jr., the two stable bosses, and a young colored man, Theodore Gross who is in the employ of Levi Brinker. Samuel McLain testified before the Coroner's jury on Thursday evening that there were no persons at the stable at quarter after six o'clock on Wednesday evening except himself and Samuel Geisel. The latter testified that he himself left the stable at twenty-five minutes to seven o'clock. McLain testified that he did not see Sammy at all that evening for the reason that he was working at a shed away from the trough, and Geisel swore he did not see Hunter because he was inside of the barn. Martin Murray, however, testified that Geisel saw him (Murray) go away from the stable, and that he (Murray) saw Sammy Hunter at the trough while going away, and also saw Geisel in a basement door to the barn. The colored man attends to Mr. Brinker's horses, which are also kept in the stable, and it is said he was in the barn after six o'clock on the evening of the murder, but there was no testimony to that effect before the Coroner's jury.

WHO THEY ARE.

Samuel McLain is a middle aged man, is married and has lived at Braddock for some time. He took his arrest cooly. Inquiry was made among the people of Braddock about his reputation, and some said it was not good, but could mention no crime with which he had ever been charged. At the inquest he gave his testimony cooly and deliberately, and apparently in a straightforward manner. He also took his arrest cooly.

Samuel Geisel, as stated yesterday, is a young man between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age. He is also a boss at the stable. He boards with one of the families living in the brick houses opposite the stable. His father has the contract, it seems, for hauling cinders from the Edgar Thomson steel works, and leases the stable, or part of it, from Mr. Brinker. Samuel, the son, gave his testimony before Coroner Thomas in a decidedly nervous manner on Thursday. He was also somewhat nervous when arrested. Some of the people of Braddock were quick to say also that his reputation is not good, but they failed to point out any crime of which he had ever been convicted or even charged. The Geisel family at present live at Torrence Station. The colored man is generally considered as a harmless fellow.

CONCLUSION ON EIGHTH PAGE.

The Riot Damage Bill.

[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The bill is as fair and equitable a one as could possibly be drafted. It distributes the losses through the riots of July, 1877, in such a way that the burden placed on individual crtizens will scarcely be appreciable, and apart from all the considerations of the kind, it is a proper recognition of responsibilities which belong to the whole State rather than to the citizens of a single county. There is certainly no reason whatever at this late day for bringing passions and prejudices to bear in deciding upon the subject matter of this bill; and as the aim of this bill is a just one, it ought to be enacted, and that without serious opposition.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

In discussing the riot bill some of its opponents speak of the enormous burden that it will impose upon the State. But when they come to consider the payment of Allegheny county the amount is a mere bagatelle which the people of that county can carry without the least trouble. They look through the large and of the financial telescope at the State, and at Allegheny county through the small end.

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THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."	"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."
"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."	"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."
"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."	"Kidney and Urinary Complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."
"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."	"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."
"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."	"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

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THE BRADDOCK MURDER.

The Coroner's Jury Find McLain and Gisal Guilty

Of the Murder of Sammy Hunter and Find Gross an Accessory After the Fact.

Full Testimony at the Inquest Including the Negro Hostler's Story.

(CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.)

The developments at the Coroner's inquest Monday, and the finding of the jury, will doubtless allay the intense interest which has been felt in the Braddock murder. The inquest was concluded. The jury found Samuel McLain and Samuel Gisal, the two stable bosses, guilty of the murder of Samuel Hunter, and Theodore Gross, the colored hostler, guilty as an accessory after the fact.

The matter of time which added much to the deep mystery of the murder was explained yesterday. The whistle at the Edgar Thomson Steel works blows at six o'clock, Philadelphia time, and the clock of the Dowden family is set to Pittsburgh time. This would allow nineteen minutes more for the murderer to do his work and get the body to the river than was at first thought, since there is that difference between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh time.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquest was concluded Monday at the Town hall, Braddock. There was an immense crowd in attendance. Mrs. Martha Dowden testified that she saw two men on the Braddock bank of the river between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, the evening of the murder. George Kramer, a lad eleven years of age, testified the same thing. James Cox, a boy of fifteen, was also examined but there was nothing of importance in his testimony.

THE COLORED HOSTLER'S STORY.

Theodore Gross, the colored prisoner, was next sworn. He gave his testimony in a manner showing that he was badly frightened. He hesitated in his speech and spoke low and indistinctly. His evidence was as follows: I live with Mr. Brinton and have been with him for two or three years. I lived in Lawrence county before that. I was born in Birmingham. I took the small-pox while in Lawrence county and was sent to the Lawrence county poor house. Mr. Brinton took me out. I was at work on Wednesday evening. I knew Sammy Hunter. I saw McLain, Sam Gisal, Mr. Gisal and a boy by the name of Hopkins at the stable. I saw Sammy Hunter there. He commenced to wash his mule's legs, when Mr. Gisal said, "Never mind, Sammy; take the mule into the stable." I saw McLain in the stable, with a shovel in his hand. I

SAW M'LAIN HIT SAMMY

with the shovel. He was standing near the manger. McLain got the shovel in the stable. He struck Sammy on the head back of the left ear. Then he struck him twice when Sammy was down. Sammy fell on the broad of his back after the first blow. Then I saw Sam Gisal hold the bag, and McLain put Sammy in the bag. Then they went out the middle door, under the overshot of the barn. I went to the corner near the water trough, and peeped around the corner. They went over the manure pile, went down through the field close by the fence (on the Braddock's side,) up over the railroad bank and down through the whole valley to the river. They went out of the door through which Sammy took his mule, in the lower part of the barn. They then went to the right of the fence and kept inside of the fence. I went around to the upper corner of the barn and watched and saw them going down the bottom land. I was standing at the right hand side of the middle door when McLain struck Sammy. I don't know whether McLain saw me or not.

THE TALK ABOUT THE MURDER.

Coroner—Did McLain ever speak to you?

Witness—Yes, sir. Hopkins said to me the next day that "Sammy was murdered." I said "he must be sick." Hopkins said "no, he must be murdered."

Coroner—Did McLain ever speak to you about it?

Witness—Yes, sir; but I can't think of of that. McLain, Mr. Gisal and Sammy Hunter were the only persons at the stable. Mr. Gisal was not there when they put Sammy into the bag. It was a coffee sack and had oats in it the last time I saw it. Old Mr. Gisal had gone away to catch the train when McLain hit Sammy. I don't know where McLain got the sack. I don't know whether McLain or Sam Gisal got the sack. They were standing right behind the mule when they put Sammy into the sack. I only saw one man carry the sack towards the river. That was McLain. He had Sammy on his shoulder. I don't remember what shoulder he put him on. I never heard Sammy Hunter say he knew anything secret about McLain or Gisal. I did not hear McLain and Sammy have any words in the barn before Sammy fell. McLain scolded Sammy sometimes about having his hames tied too tight for the mule's sore shoulder.

Coroner—What did McLain and Gisal say on the morning after the murder?

Witness—McLain said to Gisal "somebody has murdered Hunter."

Coroner—Did Sam Gisal say anything?

Witness—Yes. Gisal said "it will be found out, anyhow."

Coroner—How did they put Sammy into the sack?

Witness—Head foremost.

SAW TWO MEN CARRY A BAG TO THE RIVER.

Barney Churchill was sworn—I live on Railroad street near Braddock station. I work at the steel works but last week I was at work on the railroad. They are a little slack and I'm not doing anything now. On Wednesday evening between six and seven o'clock I was coming down from Saltsburg station to Braddock, walking on the Connellsville railroad track. I was east of Bessemer station [which is nearly opposite the stable or barn—REP.] when I happened to look across the bottom. I saw two men going down the field. They had a bold of a bag which was hanging between them. They were a couple of hundred yards away from me, going towards the river. There were three men some distance ahead of them, but these men were going in a different direction. I didn't see whether the two men went clear on to the river or not, but they went between the two trees; I saw that [The trees are within fifty yards of the water's edge—REP.] one man had a hold of the bag with his right hand and the other had a hold with his left hand. Then I walked on till the cars standing on the side track were between me and them, and I couldn't see them any more.

COULDN'T SWEAR TO THE MEN.

Coroner—Could you identify the men?

Witness—No, I couldn't swear to that. I was just walking along, and didn't know anything about the importance of it. I only took ordinary notice of them. I remember one man had a cap on, and he was stout about the shoulders. One man put his hand across in front of his body like, to take hold of the bag so as to ease the hand which held the bag. I couldn't swear as to who the men were.

M'LAIN'S CAP IDENTIFIED.

At this point the officers directed Gisal and McLain to stand up. They did so and the witness remained quiet. Both were bareheaded. Then McLain and Gisal put on their head gear, and in obedience to the Coroner's instructions walked across the hall side by side. All eyes were turned upon the prisoners.

Coroner—Does that look anything like them?

Witness—That (pointing to McLain) is a man like one of them. That's the cap I saw. I couldn't say about the other man (Gisal). I couldn't say, either, that that man (McLain) was one of the men, though the size of them was about like that.

Gross, the negro hostler, was directed to put his cap on his head and walk across the room. The negro obeyed.

Witness—That man (Gross) was not there at all. I am sure of that.

THE VERDICT.

The officers thought that sufficient witnesses had been examined to warrant the commitment of the prisoners and Coroner Thomas announced that no further witnesses would be examined. The crowd hovered about the hall however still expecting some new developments might be made. The jury then went into consultation and 'Squire Russell wrote the result of their finding, which is as follows:

That the said Samuel Hunter came to his death on the evening of the 5th day of March, A. D. 1879, in the stable or barn on the farm of Mr. John McKinney, near Braddock borough in the county of Allegheny, by being murdered by Samuel McLain and Samuel Gisal, and we further find that Theodore Gross was accessory after the fact.

WHY GROSS TOLD HIS STORY.

After the inquest the reporter had an interview with Gross:

"Why didn't you tell your story the day after the murder?" inquired the reporter.

"I was afraid," replied the negro.

"Why did you tell it on Saturday night?"

"Because they were going to leave McLain and Gisal off," replied Gross. "Both of them were left out of the lock-up, and were half way down to the depot. The Coroner came to me and told me my best friend had gone back on me; that they had said I killed Hunter, and then I told who did it. McLain and Gisal were then brought back to the lock-up."

About this time the officers returned, but the negro in his simplicity had told why his statement was made and the reporter was satisfied. Of course McLain and Gisal were in the lock-up at the time the negro thought they were on their way home to Braddock.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M'LAIN AND GISAL.

The reporter also had an interview with McLain and Gisal while riding to Pittsburgh from Braddock. There was an immense crowd at the Braddock station when the train pulled out.

"Quite a mob, but not dangerous," suggested the scribe.

"No, not very dangerous," replied McLain, in an easy and good natured tone, as though appreciating a joke, "but if they are going to hang an innocent man, a mob at home might as well do it as a mob in the city."

"What do you think of the negro's story?"

"I know it is false. He has already told enough to convict himself of perjury, and put himself in the penitentiary for life," replied McLain.

Reporter—Did you see him at the stable on Wednesday night?

Mr. McLain—I did not.

Mr. Gisal—Neither did I. He was there the next day though when Mr. McLain said "somebody had murdered Sammy Hunter," and I replied that "it would be found out." The negro had a large pocket knife in his hand at the time and holding it out to view, he said to me "that would cut a man to the heart, wouldn't it." I don't know what he meant by the statement.

M'LAIN'S EXPLANATION FOR GROSS' SQUEALING.

REP.—Have either of you ever had any trouble with Gross, the hostler?

Mr. McLain—No. On Saturday night the Coroner came to our cells and told us to come out, as we were going home. We got into the corrider, when he took the negro into the back room and shut the door, and Gross bellowed so loud that you could hear him a square away. We stood in the corridor awhile when the Coroner came out and told us to go back into our cells, that the negro had made a statement that we committed the murder.

REP.—What was his idea in telling such a story?

McLain—A little boy in the corridor asked him this morning why he squealed and he said: "They promised to let me off if I would tell."

REP.—Have you a room mate?

Mr. Gisal—Yes, a young fellow named Donovan, a nephew of the lady I board with. He slept with me. A man named James Duffy occupied the same room, though he slept in another bed.

M'LAIN AND GISAL.

McLain, many years prior to 1870, was a resident of Irwin. Many years ago he was a stage driver, and made Irwin his headquarters, and in that way he became widely known through that section. He was one time elected Constable of the borough and for a while carried on the dry goods and grocery business there. He met with misfortune, however, and becoming involved was compelled to sacrifice his home to his creditors, when he removed to East Liberty. He was generally well liked in the vicinity of Irwin. He is a man of an easy going, indolent disposition, who is more likely to take an insult than to resent it. He is about fifty years old. U. S. District Attorney McCormick has known him since his boyhood days.

The Gisal family also formerly lived at Irwin and the two families have been acquainted for many years. Samuel Gisal is twenty-six years of age. His father, Michael Gisal, was formerly in business in this city.

A Dress For Grandmother.

[Baltimore Gazette, Paris Letter.]

Velvet dresses, with petticoat-fronts of embroidered satin, are the rage for elderly ladies. I saw one the other day of dark ruby velvet, with a petticoat-front of white satin embroidered with a large pattern of flowers and tendrils in their natural hues. The sides of the train and the edges of the panniers were bordered with fine old Mechlin lace.

Can't Preach Good.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Proverbs," other column. mhs:2tW

REMOVAL.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott,

Dentist, of 278 Penn avenue, will remove his dental offices, on April 1st, to the second floor of

NO. 39 FIFTH AVENUE,

half way between Market and Wood Streets. d&W:tf

The Winners of Prizes in the French Exposition Lottery

Are thus described in the Paris correspondence of the New York *Tribune*: "A ticket porter has won the grand diamond parure; a young man who sells ladies' gloves at the Vieuxtemps, the locomotive; a girl employed in polishing pinchbeck rings, **25 000** francs worth of brilliants; an employee in the National, the fellow is, so far there has not been a rich man or woman favored by fortune with a gross lot. All the water does not go to the river. It is well for people, weightily handicapped by the circumstances of their birth, breeding and employment, to believe in luck as well as the saving power of merit." The scheme of the celebrated Louisiana State Lottery is far more attractive, as presented for the next drawing in another column. wW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.....	34⅝	34¾	6,140
Reading.....	12¾	12⅞	615
Pitts., Titus. & Buf..	4½	4⅝	11
Lehigh Valley.....	35	35¼	39
United Cos. of N. J..	136	137	....
Central Trans.....	43½	44	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	112	113	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L..	99	100	....
Northern Pacific....	8¾	9	646
Do preferred.....	28⅝	28½	342

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Governments weak for 4½@5s; others quiet. Railroad bonds active and firm. State securities dull.

The stock market opened weak in early dealings. There was a decline of ¼@¾c, in which all the active list participated. Coal stocks and granger shares showed the most weakness. Subsequently a recovery took place and speculation assumed a firmer tone, the market closing at an advance from lowest point ¾@1¾c, the highest prices of the day being generally current in final dealings. Northwest common made the greatest advance, which was attributed to a new movement said to have been inaugurated by a bull pool in that stock. Wabash was noticeably week, declining from 20½ to 19c. A contract was signed to-day between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Erie Railway Company for twenty-five years, upon practically the same terms existing heretofore. The bill granting the New Jersey Central Railway Company acces to Jersey City by bridging Morris canal was rejected in the New Jersey Legislature to day.

Transactions aggregated 120,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Erie, 1,300 Lake Shore, 10,000 Wabash, 14,000 Northwest common, 7,000 preferred, 4,000 St. Paul common, 2,000 preferred, 25,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Western Union, 18,000 Kansas & Texas, and 7,000 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Close—Money active at 3@5 per cent., closing 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills heavy at 486½; sight exchange on New York not quoted.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81..106¼	New 4 per cts.. 99⅞
5-20s '67, new..102½	10-40s.....101¾
5-20s '68.....102¾	10-40s coup....101¾
New 5s.....104¼	Currency 6s.....121¾
New 4½s.....104¾	

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old. 31	Virginia, old.. 30
Tennessee, new 24	Missouri 6s.....104½
Virginia, new.. 30	

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.....104¼	C., C., C. & I.. 43
Quicksilver.... 11	N. J. Central.. 87⅝
Do. pref..... 34½	Rock Island...128¾
Pacific Mail... 12⅞	St. Paul 37⅝
Mariposa..... 4	Do. pref..... 80⅝
Do. pref..... 4	Wabash 19
Adams Ex.....106¼	Ft. Wayne....105½
Fargo Ex..... 99	Terre Haute.... 9
American Ex... 48¾	Do. pref..... 10½
U. S. Express.. 48	C. & A..... 78¼
N. Y. Central..115¾	Do. pref.....106½
Erie 25⅞	O. & M..... 11
Do. pref..... 44	Del. & Lack.... 47⅝
Harlem 153	A. & P. Tel.... 37⅝
Michigan C'tl... 88	Mo. Pacific..... 1½
Panamma.....132	B. & Q.....113½
Union Pacific.. 74	H. & St. Jos.... 14⅜
Lake Shore.... 71½	Do. pref.... 43½
Illinois Central. 80½	Cent. Pacific...109
C. & P.... 91¾	Union.....109
N W C..... 55¾	Land Grants...112½
Do. pref.... 85½	Sinking Fund..108½
Canada South'n 57¾	

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 12.—Consols for money, 96 7-16; account, 96⅜. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central 83; Pennsylvania Central 36; Reading 13; Erie 25⅝; preferred 45; United States bonds—5-20's of '67 104; 10-40's 104; new 5's 106½; 4½'s 107¼.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, £33,000.

Linseed oil, 26s.

PARIS, March 12.—Rentes 113f 5c.

ANTWERP, March 12.—Refined petroleum 22½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—Cotton quiet at 5¾@5¼d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 7,000 bales American land 32s 9d; s. c. 26s 6d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 12.—The *Mark Lane Express* says the offerings of English wheat have been moderate both at Mark Lane and in the country. The general aspect of trade shows greater confidence on the part of buyers and a more active demand than for some time past. Prices continue to improve. An advance of a shilling per quarter on both English and foreign wheat was well maintained at the market on Monday last when, with unusually light imports, millers bought with unusual freedom. Subsequent markets held in London have, it is true, been less animated, but holders have shown no inclination to lower pretensions now that wheat stocks have fallen low and confidence in future, to some extent, restored by the firm attitude of the American markets and the revival of the continental demand. Considerable sales of fine Russian and American have been made at an advance of 1s 6d per quarter from the recent lowest point, except maize which has given way from 3d to 6d per quarter under the pressure of continued liberal import business in feeding. Corn has not quotably changed. The demand is mainly of a retail and consumptive nature in about late rates. Sales of English wheat last week amounted to 44,491 quarters at 39s 1d, against 35,648 quarters at 50s 2d for a corresponding period of the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 1, were 537,721 cwts wheat, and 132,913 cwts flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 12, 1879.

The transactions along Liberty street continue above the average. The outlook is favorable for an increased volume of business.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The market in apples is easier, as arrivals are in excess of the demand. Choice butter is in demand and sells readily. Eggs are very firm and receipts are now expected to increase and prices soon to tumble. Potatoes weaker.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 25; prime, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, $75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 55@1 65; medium, $1 50@1 55; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 18@20c; choice solid, 12@14c; medium grades, 9@11c; grease, 4@5c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12¼c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@9c, jobbing; 8@8¾c, wholesale; New York Goshen 9@9½c.

CIDER—Choice, $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; crab apple, $7 00@8 00; sand refined $7@8.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice Eastern, $9 00@9 50.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 20@21c ₱ dozen.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl.; $3 00 ₱ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15c; Domestic, 14@15c; Strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, $1 00@1 10; in kegs, 90@95c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$2 75@3 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peerless, 75@80c; Peachblows and Early Rose, 90c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb., 12@13c; Ducks, 12@13c; Turkeys, 14@15c; Geese, 40@50c each; live chickens, 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; Timothy, $1 30@1 45 for Pennsylvania; $1 45@1 60 for western; Mammoth Cloverseed, $4 75@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat is in small supply and prices very firm. Corn and oats unchanged. Flour moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red and amber, $1 03@1 05; medium do., 97c@$1.

Corn—Prime ear, 40@42c; mixed 38@40c; prime shelled, 40@41c; mixed 38@39c.

Oats—Prime white, 27@28c; mixed 25@26c.

Barley—Spring 65@70c; fall 80@85c. Rye—55@57c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extra $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do. $5 00@5 50; fancy St. Louis $6 00@7 50; fancy patents $7 50@8 50; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 75 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@10 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $9 50@10 00; prairie $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $11 50@12 50; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market continues fairly satisfactory, with every indication of an improvement. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11¼c; Java, in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 15@18c; Rio, in bulk, 12@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; Prairie B, 7¾c; extra white C, 7¾c; refined yellows, 6½@7¼c; molasses do. 5¾@6½c; New Orleans, 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup, 35c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 35c; choice New Orleans molasses 38c; good, 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 45c; allspice, 18@20c; cassia, 25@32c; nutmegs, 85c@$1 00; pepper, 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¼c; good, 7c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do. assorted papers, 5¾c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6½@8c; corn starch, 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 12c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 8c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8½c; do. 14 lbs and under, 8¾c; do. extra s. c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 12c; do. do. knuckles and round 14c; do, do. all cuts, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 5c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; do. clear sides, 6¼c; ham sausage, 6½c; mess pork per bbl, $11 00; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7½c; do. do. in half bbls., 8c; do. do. in buckets, 8¼c; do. refined in tierces, 7¾c; do. do. in half bbls, 8¼c; do. do. in buckets, 8¾c; do. in 3-lb pails, 10c; do. in 5-lb pails, 9¾c; do. in 6-lb pails, 9½c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 50; do. in half bbls, $3 00.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do. red tipped, 4¼c; extra carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid or covers, 4@4¼c; good covers and insiding, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3¼c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ₱ cans, ₱ dox, 95c@1 25; raspberries, do. $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 00; peaches, 3 ₱ cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 40; half do, $3 50.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 4@5c; peeled do, prime, 9@10c; sliced apples, 4@5c; new quarters, 2¾@3c; old crop, 1¾@1¾c; dried raspberries, 29@30c; dried blackberries, 7@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 8@10c; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $30 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $8 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; splitshore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 00; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $1 80; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $3 50; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '78.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do, 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Benzine, 16c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 75; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4¾@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds—Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12¾@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ case, $5 50@6 25. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 12, 1879.

Crude is again lower, with sales light. Refined as dull as ever.

CRUDE.

United, 86@86½c; shipment, $1 06¼.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9c; New York, 9c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85@90c; city, $1 00@1 03.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, March 12.—Market more active at 87¼c bid for strictly.

OIL CITY, March 12.—Market steady at 86¾c bid for strictly.

PARKERS, March 12.—Market weak at 86¾c bid for strictly fresh.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, MARCH 12.—Cotton quiet at 9¾@9¾c; futures quiet. Flour heavy; receipts, 22,000 bushels; superfine western and State $3 45@3 65; common to good $3 75@3 90; good to choice $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 75@5 00; St. Louis $3 80@5 10; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 00. Wheat unsettled; receipts 152,000 bushels; rejected spring 83@83½c; No. 3 spring 95c; ungraded do $1 00@1 04½; ungraded winter red $1 10@1 12; No. 2 do $1 15; No. 1 do. $1 15½; No. 2 amber western $1 13½@1 13¾; No. 2 white $1 12; No. 1 do sales 57,000 bushels at $1 13¾@1 14; extra do sales of 1,200 bushels at $1 13¾@1 15½. Rye quiet; western 60@62½c. Barley steady. Malt nominally unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 115,000 bushels; ungraded 45@46c; No. 3 do 44¼@44¾c; steamer 45c. No. 2 45@45¼c; old do 45¾@46c. Oats heavy; receipts, 24,000 bushels; No. 3 white 33¼c; No. 2 do. 34¼c; No. 1 do. 36c; western mixed 31@34c; white western 34@35½c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops nominally unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged; Rio, cargoes, 10¼@14½c; job lots 10¾@16c. Sugar quiet but steady; refining fair to good 6¾@6⅝c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum firmer; United 85⅝@88c; crude 8@8½c; refined, 9½c. Tallow steady at 6⅝@6 9-16c. Rosin firm at $1 40. Turpentine steady at 29¼@29¾c. Eggs firmer; western 17½c. Pork quiet; mess $10 30@10 50 new; $9 37½@9 50 old. Beef quiet and firm. Cutmeats steady; long clear $5 00 asked; short clear $5 12½ asked. Lard—demand active; prime steam $5 90@6 70. Butter quiet; western 7@29c. Cheese steady; western 2@9c. Whisky dull at $1 06½.

Wool dull; domestic fleece 27@39c; pulled 18@36c; unwashed 16@25c. Leather in fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19@21c. Metals—Manufactured copper firm and unchanged; Ingot lake $15 87½@16 00. Pig iron quiet and steady; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@18 50; Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $3 65@4 40.

New Orleans—MARCH 12.—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼c; low middling 9c; good ordinary 8¾c; net receipts, 1,723 bales; gross, 2,203 bales; exports to continent, 750 bales; coastwise, 4,884 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 1,750 bales; stock, 268,662 bales. Flour quiet but steady; superfine, $3 00; XX $2 75@4 00; XXX $4 25@5 00; high grades $5 25@5 87½. Corn dull, weak and lower at 45@47c. Oats dull and nominal at 37@38c. Cornmeal scarce and firm at $2 50. Hay dull and nominal; ordinary 12@13c; prime 14@15c; choice 16@17c. Pork dull and nominal; old $9 25; new $10 75. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; tierce, packers $6 50@6 75; refined $7 25@7 50; keg, packers $7 00@7 25; refined $7 50@7 75. Bulkmeats quiet and steady; shoulders loose 3¾c; packed 3¾c; clear rib 5c; clear 5¼c. Bacon dull; shoulders new 4¾@4¾c; short clear 5½@5¾c; clear 5¾@6c. Sugar cured hams scarce and firm at 9@10c as in size; uncanvassed 8 49¾c. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee quiet; jobbing ordinary to prime 11@16¼c. Sugar quiet; steady; inferior to goal common 4⅜@5⅜c; common to good common 5⅛@5⅝c; yellow clarified 6⅜@7½c. Molasses steady; fermenting 20@28c; common 20@22c; fair 24@26c. Rice steady and in fair demand; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¾@6¾c. Bran steady at 85c. Sight exchange on New York par. Sterling 486¼.

Chicago—MARCH 12.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat unsettled, but lower and demand active, No. 2 Chicago spring, 91c cash; 91¾@91¾c April; sales at 91¾@93¾c April; 95¼c May; No. 3 do. 80c; rejected, 68½c. Corn active, firm and higher; 32¾c cash; 32¼c April; 36⅝c May; 36⅜c bid June. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; sales at 25c cash and April; 25¾@25⅞c May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Timothy seed steady with a fair demand. Pork active, firm and higher; $9 85 cash; $9 87½@9 90 April; $9 97½@10 00 May. Lard active, firm and higher; $6 52½@6 55 cash; $6 55 April; $6 60@6 62½ May. Bulkmeats fairly active and a shade higher at $3 65, $4 90@5 00. Whisky, $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 109,000 bushels; corn, 105,000 bushels; oats, 86,000 bushels; rye, 3,800 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 69,000 bushels; corn, 107,500 bushels; oats, 47,000 bushels; rye, 500 bushels; barley, 15,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced ¼c. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher at 32½c April; 36¼c bid May. Oats in good demand and prices have advanced ½c. Lard firmer and advanced 2½c. Lard firmer and advanced 2½c.

Philadelphia—MARCH 12.—Flour quiet. Minnesota extra family, medium to choice $4 50@4 75; do fancy and high grades $5 00@5 12½; Ohio do fancy $5 50; Indiana do $6 00; Minnesota patent process medium $7 00. Rye flour steady at $2 75@2 87½. Wheat—Demand light; No. 2 western red in elevator, $1 03¾. Rye steady; western 56@57½c. Corn firmer; western rejected on track 43@43½c; do steamer 43¼c. Oats in limited demand; mixed 30@31½c; white western 31@33c. Provisions steady. Beef—mess $12 50@13 00. Mess pork extra, $10 50@10 75; prime $10 00@10 25. Smoked hams, 9@10c; pickled do. 7¼@7¾c. Lard—Western tierce, $7 25. Butter nominally unchanged. Eggs quiet; western 17@18c. Cheese quiet but steady; western full cream 8¼@8¾c; do good 7@8c. Petroleum quiet; refined 9c. Whisky dull; western $1 06½. Receipts—Flour, 2,400 barrels; wheat, 39,000 bushels; corn, 46,000 bushels; oats, 6,500 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels.

St. Louis—MARCH 12.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling, 9½c. Flour easier but not quotably lower; prices maintained, however, only on light supply. Wheat dull and lower; options fluctuated a good deal; No. 2 red fall, $1 01⅞ cash; $1 02⅞@1 02 April; $1 04@1 02¾ May; $1 02¼@1 01⅞ June; No. 3 do, 98¾c; No. 2 Spring, 89c. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 32¾c cash; 32¾@32¾c March; 33c April; 33⅜@33⅝c May; closing at 33½c May; 34¼@34c June; 35⅜c July. Oats firmer; No. 2, 26⅜@26¼c cash; 25½c bid May. Rye higher at 48¼c. Barley dull; prime to choice 55@70c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork higher; jobbing at $9 85@10 00 mostly delivered. Lard firmer; $6 50 asked. Bulkmeats firmer; car lots, cribs, $4 70; clear, $4 80. Bacon stronger; cribs, $5 30 asked. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 150,000 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; rye and barley, none.

Cincinnati—MARCH 12.—Cotton quiet but firm at 9¼c. Flour weaker; family $4 50@5 50. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; red and white $1 00@$1 05. Corn quiet at 34½@35½c. Oats in good demand at full prices at 26@30c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 55@56c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall $1 00 bid. Pork quiet but firm; held at $10 00. Lard in fair demand and stronger; steam held at $6 50; current make sold at $6 40. Bulkmeats stronger; shoulders $3 65 asked; short rib $4 75 bid cash; sales at $4 77½@4 80 buyer March; $4 92½ seller May; short clear held at $5 00. Bacon firmer at $4 25, $5 37½, $5 50, $5 62½@5 75. Whisky quiet at $1 02. Butter quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil quiet and steady at